FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 020 *30 January 1984*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

East Bloc Proposals at Stockholm CDE Reviewed BB 1
Romanian Proposals BB 1
[AGERPRES]
GDR, CSSR, Polish Proposals BB 1
[CTK]
NEPSZABADSAG on Need To Resume Arms Talks BB 2
[MTI]
Yugoslav Commentator on MBFR Prospects BB 2
[Ocokoljic, Belgrade]
Polish Daily on Prospects for Balkan Cooperation BB 3
[Koprowski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 23 Jan]

BULGARIA

1984 Trade Protocol With USSR Signed in Moscow C 1
Trade Minister Comments C 1
Reportage on Cuban Trade Minister's Visit C 1
Zhivkov Meets Rodriguez C 1
Zhivkov Presents Award C 2
Luncheon For Rodriguez C 3
Trade Protocol Signed C 3
Cuban Ambassador Gives Party C 3
Palestinian Leader Departs 27 January C 4
Balev, Stanishev Meet Guyana Party Secretary C 4
Tanchev Departs for Venezuelan Inauguration C 4
Premier Filipov Visits Razgrad Okrug Projects C 4
Leaders' Appearances for 22-28 January C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Receives GDR's Joachim Herrmann D 1
Visit to TV Studio D 1
Fojtik Sees Off Herrmann D 2
National Front's Travnicek Receives PFLP's Habash D 2
CPCZ's Kabrhelova Leaves for Meeting in GDR D 2
'New Quality' of European Neutrality Discussed D 2
[Kostka]
RUDE PRAVO Notes Need for Detente in Europe D 4
RUDE PRAVO Cited on Defense of Socialism D 4
Industry to Try Brigade-Based Organization D 5
["JK" in Bratislava PRAVDA 26 Jan]
Obzina on 'Inadequate' Use of Technology D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 26 Jan]
Party-Government-National Front Appeal D 7
Briefs: Construction Cooperation With Cuba; D 9
SFRY Delegation Leaves Prague;
1983 Passenger Car Exports;
Robots in Practice

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Cheysson Opens Cultural Center, Concludes Visit E 1
Fischer, Cheysson Speak E 1
Cheysson Press Conference E 1
Departure From Berlin E 2
Communique Released on FDGB-Norwegian TU Talks E 2
Construction Minister Receives FRG SPD Officials E 2
Kleiber Attends Australian Holiday Reception E 3
SED Politburo Statement on Election Meetings E 3
SED Leaders Address Kreis Delegate Conferences E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Jan]
Hager, Boehme Attend Cottbus Research Conference E 5
Hager Addresses Conference E 5
Briefs: Margot Honecker, DPRK Counterpart; E 5
Finnish Education Minister;
Solidarity Consignment for Nicaragua

HUNGARY

Marjai Returns From Moscow CEMA Meeting F 1
MSZMP's Havasi Returns From Moscow Talks F 1
'Active' East-West Diplomacy Indicates Concern F 1
Addition to Szuros on Interpreting Internationalism F 2
Briefs: CSSR Militia Chief; F 6
French Commercial Agreement;
New Deputy Industry Minister

POLAND

Press Review on Reagan's State of Union Address G 1
Italian Senators Visit Sejm; Meet With Rakowski G 1
Sejm Visit G 1
Rakowski Meeting G 1
PPR-USSR Friendship Society Plenum Held G 2
PAP, TASS Sign New Cooperation Agreement G 2
Report on 26 January Sejm Session Proceedings G 2
Law, Public Order, Discipline Committee Meets G 4
Episcopal Conference Held 25-26 January G 4
Catholic Press Accused of Censorship Practices G 5
["(M)" in GAZETA KRAKOWSKA 16 Jan]
Walesa Complains to Jaruzelski of 'Harassment' [AFP] G 6
Academy of Sciences Assembly Elects Officials G 6
21 January Warsaw Accountability Conference G 7
Wozniak Reads Committee Report G 7
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 23 Jan]
Porebski Addresses Conference G 10
[TRYBUNA LUDU 23 Jan]
Other Statements G 12
[Gawerska, Halenowa, Murat in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 23 Jan]

Foundry Workers Protest Food Price Increase [DPA] G 15
Wojtal Reelected Krosno Party First Secretary G 15
Foreign Trade Exports To Increase 16 Percent G 16
Commissioner on Economic Reform Results G 17
PZPR's Bejger Meets With Ocean Lines Aktivists G 17
'Rumors' of Job Losses Among Sea-Going Crews G 18

ROMANIA

RCP Executive Body Meets, Shifts Ministers H 1
'Arafat Arrives 28 January, Meets Ceausescu H 2
Ceausescu-'Arafat Discussion H 2
Departure 29 January H 3
Pungan Meets UK Officials, Discusses Relations H 4
USSR Official Lauds Economic Cooperation H 4
SCINTEIA Criticizes New Spanish CP, Urges Unity H 4
[28 Jan]

YUGOSLAVIA

Reportage on Iranian Finance Minister's Visit I 1
Meets With Planinc I 1
Holds Talks With Mojsov I 1
Signs Trade Protocol I 1
Planned Level of Trade With GDR Reported I 2
AWP Organ's Article on Kosovo Attacked I 3
Bulgarian Coverage of Athens Meeting Criticized I 3
[Malevski in NOVA MAKEDONIJA 20 Jan]
Envoy to France Points to PCF's 'One-Sideness' I 4
Islamic Leader Interviewed on Church Affairs I 4
Dragan on Responsibility for Price Freeze Evasions I 6
Views Foreign Debts Status I 7
Ckrebic Addresses Serbia Teachers Seminar I 7

EAST BLOC PROPOSALS AT STOCKHOLM CDE REVIEWED

Romanian Proposals

AU281836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, AGERPRES 28/1/1984 -- Romania's stance, President Nicolae Ceausecu's outlook and considerations, and the proposals regarding confidence and security building and disarmament measures were set forth by the Romanian delegation during the plenary session of the Stockholm conference in the form of a working document. Thus the Romanian proposals and ideas become part and parcel of the aggregate of proposals which will be the object of negotiations at the conference.

In Romania's opinion, the measures which are to be adopted in the first stage of the conference should pave the way for specific agreements.

To this end Romania pointed to the measures which can contribute to building up confidence and security on the continent and equally provide conditions for more substantial measures in future: previous notification of wide-scope military manoeuvres and movements; limitation of wide-scope military activities taking place in certain sensitive zones; non-deployment of further troops and of new military bases in the territory of other states; encouragement and support for the creation of zones of peaceful collaboration and good neighbourliness, free on nuclear weapons, in various parts of Europe; establishment of a system of mutual information on questions related to states' security; conclusion of an all-European treaty on non-recourse to the use and threat of force; freeze on the military expenditure of the states participating in the conference at the level of 1984.

Romania considers that all ideas and proposals set forth to the Stockholm forum, the Romanian ones included, should be attentively and responsibly analysed, in a constructive and realistic spirit, and the negotiations on confidence and security building measures be conceived gradually, by stages, starting with what is most urgent and using the progress made as a starting point for other measures and actions.

GDR, CSSR, Polish Proposals

LD281752 Prague CTK in English 1639 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm -- Representatives of GDR, Poland, and Czecholsovakia at the Stockholm conference have pointed out the importance of discussion about joint proposals of the socialist countries, particularly that the states owning nuclear weapons pledge not to be the first to use them.

Another important step would be to conclude an agreement on mutual non-use of military force and promotion of peace relations. Both proposals are very important particularly at a time when the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles of first strike has started in numerous West European countries, posing a threat to the USSR and other socialist countries. Stressed has been also the dangerous character of big NATO manoeuvres near the border of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The NATO states have come out with proposals aimed at an open character of military activity. They are interested in knowledge of the dislocation of the Warsaw Treaty states' Armed Forces. At a time when Pershing II and cruise missiles are already deployed in West Europe, similar measures would harm security of the socialist countries. Besides, such proposals do not correspond to the aim of the conference.

NEPSZABADSAG ON NEED TO RESUME ARMS TALKS

LD261117 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 26 (MTI) -- "Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks were suspended almost two months ago. Therefore, peoples everywhere in the world would like to know the result of excessive armament while the two parties concerned do not even have talks," states Ferenc Varnai in Thursday's NEPSZABADSAG.

"The question was answered by President Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU, who, due to U.S. attitude, could not speak about a break-through or change, but about the ways of returning to negotiations and the target and readiness of the Soviets to do so. One of the most important points of the interview given by Yuriy Andropov to PRAVDA is that the targets of Soviet-U.S. talks are determined. Nothing else is required that Washington, instead of declaring readiness for dialogue and showing a sham wish for peace, would make constructive steps that prove its readiness for an agreement.

"Deeds are the best means to prove this," states Ferenc Varnai. "First of all, to express readiness for the re-establishment of the situation before the deployment of new U.S. missiles, which is endangering our continent and caused negative changes in world policy, is the most important thing. It is also required that the USA, as the Soviet Union has done, would express its wish to renounce from the first use of nuclear weapon. It is also necessary that NATO countries, similarly to the Warsaw Treaty member states, would be ready to renounce from the use of force. It is required that, contrary to announced U.S. measures, the arms race should not involve space. All this would re-establish confidence and remove obstacles away from talks on the dismantling of nuclear weapons. "The Soviet Union," stresses the commentator, "has not failed to help to find way back to negotiations through proposals including practical steps. It has proposed to agree on the freezing of nuclear armament in order to make further steps towards limitation and reduction. Advance requires only one thing, a similar wish and political will of the other side." In conclusion the commentator states: "It would be received with pleasure and relief both in the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries, and beyond the borders of the two military alliances, everywhere people are concerned about peace."

YUGOSLAV COMMENTATOR ON MBFR PROSPECTS

AU281618 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Stanislav Ocokoljic military commentary]

[Excerpts] Let us recall that on 30 October 1973, negotiations on MBFR in central Europe were started in Vienna between 12 NATO member-countries and 7 Warsaw Pact countries, that they ran until December last year and were then suspended, and that it has recently been confirmed in Moscow and Washington that they will be resumed on 16 March. According to what has been made known, they discussed so far a reduction of the number of men in the armed forces of some countries in central Europe proper and of foreign forces on the territories of these countries.

The scope of the negotiations, as it may be seen, is very limited and it can have only a minimal effect on the basic armament situation in Europe. The long-lasting inflexibility of the negotiators, however, is characteristic. It appears that this inflexibility is a consequence of the mutual enslavement to the concept of global and regional European military equilibrium, including all its numerous elements -- nuclear, geographic, and others -- which are being factored in by both sides without being directly negotiated.

However, precisely this limitation of the scope of these negotiations presents to both sides an opportunity, with a little bit of calmer behavior and trust, to reach now some agreement even if it may be of very limited proportions. During 1983, there were some signs that the two sides were drawing closer together. It is up to the big powers to show further readiness. If such an agreement is not used merely to calm down world opinion temporarily, it may be the first step on the road of improving relations.

POLISH DAILY ON PROSPECTS FOR BALKAN COOPERATION

AU261718 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Jan 84 p 5

[Krzyszttof Koprowski commentary: "Round One"]

[Text] The first round of the five-state conference on all-Balkan cooperation ended in Athens. Greek, Yugoslav, Bulgarian, and Romanian delegates as well as a Turkish observer adjourned their talks until 13 February. It is still not known where the second round of the conference will be held, but it should be held in one of the four other capitals.

Preparations for the conference took place in an atmosphere of considerable, perhaps even excessive, optimism, which was rooted in the fact that all the Balkan countries, except Albania, had supported the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Moreover, even the Albanians were not really against the idea itself, except that they cast doubts on its sense under the present conditions when there are so many nuclear weapons in Europe and when the international situation has become so dangerous.

However, the very beginning of the conference was uncertain because Turkey had demanded that it be postponed 2 weeks and that its agenda be changed. It was Romania's mediation that induced the Turkish delegate to attend the conference as an observer. In the second round in February, Turkey will attend as a full participant.

The adoption of the agenda was not without difficulties either. The hosts insisted that the first item of the agenda be the issue of freeing the Balkans of all nuclear weapons, but other participants tended to go for transportation, energy, cultural, and tourist problems as the first items and as the bases for promoting political cooperation. They won this point, which meant that the Greeks suffered a defeat, although the head of the Greek delegation, who remained unruffled by this defeat, said: "The agenda does not determine the weight and significance of the issues under consideration."

All this shows that the road to the Balkan "summit," which is to be paved by the present conference, is longer than had been assumed. Nevertheless, the very fact that the conference did materialize and that it will be continued gives rise to optimism.

1984 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED IN MOSCOW

AU272046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Trade between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in 1984 will exceed R11.6 billion and will thus increase about 12.6 percent compared with 1983. The 1984 trade protocol was signed in Moscow today by the foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Khristo Khristov and Nikolay Patolichev. A major place in Bulgaria's imports from the Soviet Union will be occupied by the complex equipment for machine building, nuclear power supply, metallurgy, chemistry, and other projects that are about to be commissioned. Oil, gas, metals, ores and wood pulp will also hold a major place in our imports. About 60 percent of our exports to the USSR are machine building, electronics, and electrical-engineering products. The number of mass consumption goods that Bulgaria will import from the Soviet Union will substantially increase. Among them are 33,000 cars, 36,000 color television sets, and various electrical domestic appliances.

Trade Minister Comments

AU281416 Sofia BTA in English 0818 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, Jan 28 (BTA) -- The value of Bulgaro-Soviet trade will reach 11 millard 600 million rubles in 1984, reports Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, in an interview to RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Commenting on the importance of the two countries' trade protocol signed in Moscow yesterday, Minister Khristov points out that the USSR's share of Bulgaria's international trade is 54 per cent.

The majority of the export lists consists of complete equipment for key Bulgarian national priority projects, for the mechanical engineering industry, atomic power generation, metallurgy, the chemical industry and other branches which determine the rates of techno-scientific progress.

Already 62 per cent of the cargo going to the Soviet Union are products of the mechanical engineering, electronic and electrotechnical industry. The volume of the Bulgarian electronics in the exports amounts to 300 million rubles, and of the hoisting and transport equipment to 600 million rubles. An entirely new item on the Bulgarian export lists are also facilities manufactured in the new heavy mechanical engineering works in the towns of Radomir and Ruse.

Mr Khristo Khristov emphasizes that the greater part of the export increase is made up from specialized and joint productions. The consumer goods production will be nearly one-and-a-half-folded.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT

Zhivkov Meets Rodriguez

AU271458 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, Jan 27 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, met Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy-chairman of the State and Ministerial Council of the Republic of Cuba.

During the talks high assessment was given to the development of Bulgaro-Cuban relations in the political, economic and cultural sphere. The existing of wide possibilities for further deepening of the cooperation in all spheres were also underlined.

When discussing the international situation, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez took a resolute stand that the U.S. imperialism bears the whole responsibility for the straining of the tension in Europe, Latin America, Africa, and other regions in the world. They expressed Bulgaria and Cuba's firm determination, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries to oppose the aggressive strivings of imperialism, by struggling for averting the threat of thermonuclear war, for halting the arms race and for consolidating the world peace.

Zhivkov Presents Award

AU271924 Sofia BTA in English 1817 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, January 27 (BTA) -- Today Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy-chairman of the State and Ministerial Council of Cuba, was awarded the order of "Georgi Dimitrov".

This high distinction was conferred on him for his active work of many years in the interest of peace and socialism, for his great contribution to the development and strengthening of the fraternal relations and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Cuban people, between the BCP and the Communist Party of Cuba, between Bulgaria and Cuba and, on the occasion with [as received] his 70th birthday.

In his speech Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez is one of Fidel Castro's most prominent co-workers.

Bulgaria's party leader and head -of-state expressed Bulgaria's solidarity "with the heroism displayed by the Cuban people in their work, with their courage and readiness to defend the revolutionary achievements of their fatherlands".

By dwelling on the present international situation, he stressed that Bulgaria, together with the other socialist countries will continue to make efforts for preventing the danger of a nuclear war, for resolving all cardinal matters of our time in the name of the peaceful future of mankind. "This is a basic principle of our foreign policy in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world", Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

In his speech he underlined Bulgaria's staunch solidarity with Cuba, with her consistent policy in defending the socialist gains and the Cuban people's interests from the imperialist threats, oppression and blackmailing. "The selfless struggle of the Latin American peoples for national liberation and independence, for the right to determine their fate all by themselves is close to the Bulgarian people's heart", Mr Todor Zhivkov added.

Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stressed that the high distinction is a confirmation of the cordial feeling of Bulgaria's people and Communists towards socialist Cuba and the Cuban people. He said that he receives this order on behalf of the thousands of Cubans who have fulfilled their revolutionary duty in the clashes with the imperialist enemy, with the local oligarchy, in the Spanish trenches, and later in Playa Giron, in Angola, Ethiopia or Grenada.

Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stressed that the cordiality between the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples is based on their common readiness for struggle, of their strong feeling for national dignity, related to their loyalty to internationalism. "We are linked together also by an eternal friendship with the USSR, a friendship which is invulnerable to both threats and flattery", he said.

Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stressed that in their steady cooperation with the socialist countries, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Mr Fidel Castro, the Cuban people will continue to fulfill with dignity their international duty.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 27 January, after reporting the ceremony on awarding Cuba's Carlos Rodriguez, adds in its newscast the following: "The Cuban party and state figure was most cordially congratulated by Comrades Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, and Andrey Lukanov as well as by the members of the Cuban Embassy staff headed by Ambassador Estaquio Remedios de las Cuetos."

Luncheon for Rodriquez

AU271929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has given a luncheon in honor of Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. During the luncheon, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Rodriguez emphasized that the friendship between Comrades Fidel Castro and Todor Zhivkov is a brilliant symbol of the fraternal ties between the Bulgarian and Cuban Communists and between the Cuban and the Bulgarian people.

Trade Protocol Signed

AU291850 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, Jan 29 (BTA) -- A 1984 trade and payments protocol was signed by Bulgaria and Cuba here today.

The protocol provides for the furthering of the two countries' trade. Reciprocal deliveries are to outstrip this year's long-term agreement level by about 14.5 per cent.

Bulgaria will supply Cuba with a number of machinery and equipment, metallurgical and chemical products, foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods.

Cuba will supply Bulgaria with sugar, molasses, citric fruit, citric juices and concentrates, nickel etc.

Cuban Ambassador Gives Party

AU292052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] On 29 January Eustaquio Remedios de los Cuetos, the Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a cocktail party at the embassy in honor of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

The affair, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Andrey Lukanov, Stanish Bonev, and Dimitur Stanishev; members of the State Council; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; deputy ministers; and scientific, cultural, and economic figures.

PALESTINIAN LEADER DEPARTS 27 JANUARY

AU271814 Sofia BTA in English 1757 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, Jan 27 (BTA) -- Mr Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine, was on a visit to Bulgaria from January 23 through 27, at the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

During his stay here he was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and met heads of socio-political and popular organizations.

Today Mr Nayif Hawatimah left the country.

BALEV, STANISHEV MEET GUYANA PARTY SECRETARY

AU272049 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev have met Cheddi Jagan, secretary general of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, who is paying a brief visit to Bulgaria. During the friendly and cordial talks, information about the activities of the two parties was exchanged and certain topical issues of the international situation and of the world communist and workers movement were discussed. The two parties expressed grave concern over the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation due to the militarist and adventurous course of the U.S. Administration and its NATO allies. The need was expressed to intensify efforts for rallying the communists and for unity of action of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world so that they can resist the designs of imperialism and avert a thermonuclear disaster. The readiness of the BCP and of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana was emphasized to further develop the existing fraternal ties between them on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

TANCHEV DEPARTS FOR VENEZUELAN INAUGURATION

AU281922 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Venezuelan Government, a Bulgarian official delegation led by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, has departed for Venezuela to attend the inauguration celebrations of the country's new president, Jaime Lusinchi.

PREMIER FILIPOV VISITS RAZGRAD OKRUG PROJECTS

AU281853 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] During the second day of his visit to Razgrad Okrug, Comrade Grisha Filipov was acquainted at the okrug party committee with engineering designs to help resolve the grain and fodder problems.

The designs are to implement new kinds of technology and introduce a new type of work brigades. He highly praised the elaborate designs and the practical work for producing more grain.

Comrade Grisha Filipov later visited economic and cultural-historical projects in the okrug.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES FOR 22-28 JANUARY

AU282046 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 22 to 28 January, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a ceremony in Sofia on the publication of Lenin's complete works (1830 GMT 23 January).

Yordan Yotov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and editor in chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, attended a celebration in Sofia marking the 50th birthday of writer-poet Georgi Penchev (1830 GMT 24 January). Yotov also attended an accountability-election conference of the Tolbukhin party organization (1830 GMT 27 January).

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a ground-breaking ceremony for building a trolleybus line in Pernik (1000 GMT 24 January). Todorov also attended an accountability-election conference of the Pernik municipal party organization (1830 GMT 25 January).

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a plenum of the Committee for Culture in Sofia, which adopted the committee's plan (1000 GMT 26 January). Yordanov also attended an accountability-election conference of the Blagoevgrad city party organization (1830 GMT 27 January).

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended an accountability-election conference of the Shumen city party organization (1830 GMT 28 January).

Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, attended an accountability-election conference of the Khaskovo city party organization (1830 GMT 27 January).

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended the accountability-election municipal party organization conference in Stara Zagora (1830 GMT 28 January).

HUSAK RECEIVES GDR'S JOACHIM HERRMANN

LD272005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1857 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Prague, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Friday in Prague.

It was stated with reference to the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe that both sides, in alliance with the Soviet Union, are resolutely carrying out their responsibility in preventing a unilateral change in the military-strategic balance. In contrast to the course of confrontation pursued by the most reactionary imperialist circles, it was stressed in the talk, the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist fraternal countries is aimed at banning the danger of a nuclear inferno, eliminating international tensions by means of negotiations as well as promoting trust, dialogue, and peaceful coexistance.

During his CSSR visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, Joachim Herrmann met on the same day leading staff of the Czechsolovak mass media for talks on bilateral cooperation between the press, radio, and television of the two countries.

Visit to TV Studio

LD271747 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, accompanied by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, received in Prague today, Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who is on a working visit in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In the course of a cordial conversation they assessed the questions of the further deepening of comradely relations between the CPCZ and the SED and friendship between the nations of the two countries. The full identity of views of the two parties on the fundamental questions and tasks of the current stage of the struggle for peace and progress in the world, the results of mutual cooperation in all spheres of the political, economic, and social life, and their contribution to fulfilling the tasks of socialist construction, and the joint struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism were highly praised. In this context, particular emphasis was laid on ideological work in educating the working people toward socialist patriotism and internationalism. Also evaluated were the questions of cooperation between the mass media in acquainting the working people with experiences from the socialist construction of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, and with the joint struggle against imperialist propaganda. Also present was Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, accompanied by Jan Zelenka, central director of Czechoslovak Television, today inspected the premises and equipment of Czechoslovak Television at Kavci Hory in Prague. He also met leading representatives of the Czechoslovak mass media. Present at the comradely discussion devoted to the questions of further deepening cooperation and raising the effectivness of the mass media of the CSSR and the GDR was Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Vasil Bejda and Otto Cmolik, departmental heads of the party Central Committee.

Fojtik Sees off Herrmann

LD272151 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, ended his working visit, which took place at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, and left Prague for the GDR. At Ruzyne Airport he was seen off by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Vasil Bejda and Otto Cmolik, departmental chiefs of the CPCZ Central Committee.

NATIONAL FRONT'S TRAVNICEK RECEIVES PFLP'S HABASH

LD271607 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], who is visiting Czechoslovakia at the head of an official delegation invited by the National Front Central Committee, met with Deputy Chairman Tomas Travnicek in Prague today. Habash informed Travnicek about the current situation in the Near East.

CPCZ'S KABRHELOVA LEAVES FOR MEETING IN GDR

LD271456 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, left for Berlin by air today. In the GDR capital she is to attend a consultative meeting of the International Democratic Federation of Women member organizations from Europe, the United States and Canada.

'NEW QUALITY' OF EUROPEAN NEUTRALITY DISCUSSED

LD290010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Like every organism that, when attacked by a destructive illness, defends itself by producing vital antibodies, so Europe, its existence threatened by American nuclear first-strike missiles, has in the recent period undergone processes which are a political analogy of such mechanisms of self-preservation. One of these typical processes is a new quality of European neutrality that is being formed.

The belief that neutrality means strict isolation and active distancing from what is happening around us, that a neutral state is some kind of uninterested [as heard] observer, already began to pale in the days when Europe was threatened by German fascism. Then, however, the arguments against passive neutrality were on the whole still of a moral nature. In the days of conventional warfare it simply was physically possible to stand outside. In the days of nuclear weapons it would be impossible to prevent a strike on the territory of a state, which would be involved in a possible conflict merely by being a direct neighbor of one of the warring sides.

In Europe, Finland has drawn the most thorough conclusion from this. For a number of years it has already been pursuing its neutralist policy in the form of activity committed to the cause of peace, international understanding, and cooperation.

The deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles, Pershing II and cruise, in Western Europe and in particular the long process of absorbing political and strategic views that preceded it caused major changes in the thinking of the public and state leadership in other neutral countries as well.

The radical change of the strategic situation in Europe, which was caused by the deployment of new U.S. missiles, made the threat of nuclear war in Europe greater and much more concrete. This in connection with Washington's undisguised aim to attempt to deal with any possible nuclear conflict exclusively on European soil creates a perspective so gloomy that no European can feel secure. The amount and quality of the destructive nuclear technology coupled with the relatively insignificant distances in Europe rules out even the slightest hopes for sure and lasting survival.

Thus the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe understand increasingly clearly that, if they wish to survive, they must discard the ossified view of neutrality and do everything possible for the prevention of war in Europe, because they can survive only with the rest of Europe.

We can thus detect significant changes in the attitudes of neutral states at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament. As the foreign ministers not only of Finland but also of Sweden and Austria said in the introductory talks, they no longer see their role as simply go-betweens of the Warsaw Pact states and NATO, go-betweens for reconciliatory and compromise measures. On the contrary, as their frequent consultations confirm, they are determined to become an active and united factor in the efforts for disarmament themselves.

We are sure, the Austrian minister said, that apart from the UN platform this is the first international conference on disarmament in which the neutral countries take a direct part. Today their neutrality is manifested mainly by the fact that they do not adopt stances concerning the question of who is guilty or not guilty of creating the present situation of tension, or the open support of one side or another. On the other hand, it is impossible to be blind to the fact that they agree with socialist countries on specific measures, in particular on the question of creating nuclear-free and demilitarized zones, and also on freezing nuclear arsenals, reducing military budgets, and removing nuclear and chemical weapons from Europe.

Stockholm is not only the expression of the new quality of European neturality. It is also clearly manifested in, for example, the strengthening of the air defense of Finland, Sweden, and Austria, which demonstrates their unwillingness to allow missiles with nuclear warheads to fly over their territory. Another manifestation of a much more morbid character is the purchase by Switzerland of a large number of Alpine Leopard tanks from the FRG, which, according to a secret plan, are intended to prevent the overruning of the country by aggressive radioactive contaminated fugitives from neighboring countries in the event of a nuclear catastrophe.

The attitude of the neutral countries is not without problems, however. Actively working for peace inevitably puts them on the same platform as that of the socialist states, which often conflicts with the political interests of the ruling circles of neutral countries and often leads to self-measures. Faced with danger, however, even the attitudes of neutral countries show the cast-iron law of our time: There is nothing more important than preserving civilization, nothing more important than peace.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES NEED FOR DETENTE IN EUROPE

LD261127 Prague CTK in English 1030 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- There is no other more important problem in international relations today than averting the danger of a nuclear conflict, RUDE PRAVO stressed in its editorial today.

The nations of Europe in particular follow with concern the dangerous behavior of U.S. and NATO militaristic circles, the consequences of which could cause an inferno in Europe and threaten the whole world with nuclear death, the paper said.

It stressed that the present Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament is expected to strive to create such a climate in which the process of detente in the military and political spheres and constructive cooperation of nations would prevail. RUDE PRAVO said that while the socialist countries emphasized the need for positive steps in Stockholm, the behavior of the USA shows that Washington continues its pernicious policy.

The daily recalled Yuriy Andropov's answers to the Soviet daily PRAVDA this week, confirming that the USSR is ready to do everything to save peace. The USA has an opportunity to show whether it means it seriously with European security and a constructive dialogue, it added.

In the question of war and peace, Europe is a key and the most delicate continent in view of the amassed huge arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons and because there are two most powerful groups of states, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, standing against one another, RUDE PRAVO said.

However, Europe is also a continent which in view of the closely integrated economic, cultural and historical ties of its nations is predestined for peaceful cooperation. The path towards it must be embarked on before it is too late, the paper added.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON DEFENSE OF SOCIALISM

LD271123 Prague CTK in English 1050 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- RUDE PRAVO said today that Czechoslovakia also contributes towards the indispensable defense effort of the socialist countries.

It said that the need for strengthening Czechoslovakia's defence in the present international military-political situation requires necessary additional sources which could otherwise be used for reaching socio-economic goals of the socialist society. "And this is just with what the present American Administration counts [on]; it wants either to win military supremacy or, through armament, to economically exhaust the Warsaw Treaty states," the daily said.

"There is no other answer to the effort of imperialism to 'out-arm' socialism than to accelerate the transition to an intensive type of socialist expanded reproduction and particularly to speed up applications of the results of scientific-technological development in national production," said RUDE PRAVO.

It pointed out that reliable defense of socialism can be ensured by enhancing its internationalist character and particularly through the cooperation of Czechoslovakia and the other socialist states and with the USSR which, in view of its economic and military strength, represents the nucleus of the socialist community's defense system.

History and the present confirm that imperialism will always dare to attract weaker countries but waging nuclear war against an equally strong adversary is suicidal. This is what also Pentagon strategists know well and what they must count with, RUDE PRAVO added.

INDUSTRY TO TRY BRIGADE-BASED ORGANIZATION

AU271111 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jan 84 p 2

["JK"-signed report: "Scope for the Development of Brigade-Based Methods"]

[Text] Bratislava -- Yesterday in Bratislava, the Ministry of Industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic and the Slovak committees of industrial trade unions organized an aktiv on the experimental verification of the brigade-based method of organizing labor and remuneration in organizations of the sector. The main report and individual statements in the debate revealed that the brigade-based method is an important instrument of intensifying the national economy. The method is currently being experimentally tested by 76 work teams with almost 4,000 members in 36 enterprises run by the Slovak Ministry of Industry. The new method of organizing labor and remuneration has made it possible to increase production and its quality while simultaneously reducing production costs. It has also helped to stabilize work teams and to recompense individual employees in accordance with their contribution to final work results. On the basis of these facts, the participants in the seminar were able to note that the stage of testing the brigade-based method has virtually ended in the sector. In the recommendation adopted at the seminar, the participants write that they regard it as necessary that the appropriate agencies and organizations create conditions making it possible to set up the brigades of a new type in all enterprises of the sector by the end of 1984 and to increase their number in enterprises in which they exist already. At the same time, the Ministry of Industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic is amending the existing directive for the experimental verification of the brigade-based method of organizing labor and remuneration. Because the experimental period has ended in the sector, from now on the approval for applying the brigade-based method will be issued by enterprise directors and the respective trade union bodies.

OBZINA ON 'INADEQUATE' USE OF TECHNOLOGY

AU271521 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jan 84 p 2

[Excerpts] The constituent meeting of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning, which was held in Prague on Wednesday, was addressed by Jaromir Obzina, chairman of the commission and CSSR deputy premier. He said, among other things:

From an analysis of the domestic policy and international policy situation it arises that we are undergoing an exceptionally complicated historical period in an era in which the questions of the transition from capitalism to socialism are being resolved on a global scale. One of the greatest and most dramatic battles of the class struggle in the world is today being waged in the sphere of science and its application.

From the viewpoint of the world socialist system as a whole, the CSSR and the other countries of the socialist community have reached the forward line of scientific progress in the past 6 decades.

We analyze and criticize in a positive-oriented way our partial and serious conceptual shortcomings and errors in the sphere of scientific-technical development. Scientific-technical development has a small, an insufficient, influence on the standard and the growth of social productivity of work, of the effectiveness of social production, and on the socioeconomic development of society.

The slow pace of introducing the results of science and technology into social practice, the meager activity in the reconstruction and modernization of the production base are caused, among other things, particularly by the separation in practice of research and development worksites from the follow-up technical activities, be they in the sphere of planning, construction, technology, tool-making, preparation, or standardization. At the same time, almost 90 percent of the research and development base in industry is organizationally incorporated in economic production units. Also evident is the inadequate standard of qualification of workers in the scientific research and development base, in planning, construction, and technological worksites, the shortcomings in their structure, and the lack of instruments at a number of these worksites.

This is precisely why the CSSR Government and the CPCZ Central Committee have adopted two fundamental principles of the realization of the resolution of the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum. First of all, in our country we see the realization of scientific-technical progress, that is, combining the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism, as a long-term program, whose fulfillment determines the successful construction of the advanced socialist society in our fatherland, as the party's immediate strategic objective. What is involved in the first period are concrete tasks we must fulfill in the current 5-year plan. In the second period specific tasks will be set for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, for the 1986-90 period. The third period, including the prospects until 2005-2010, will be tied to the CEMA document that is now being worked out called the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries for the next 15-20 years.

An inseparable part of resolving the aforementioned main conceptual tasks is the demand not to approach scientific-technical progress from a narrow departmental standpoint or speculatively, but in the closest possible context with topical and future-oriented tasks of the national-economic and sociopolitical development of our country.

We regard improving the management of the national economy as the foremost task, with the aim of creating conditions for asserting to the maximum science and technology on the statewide level, and on the level of the national republics, departments, economic production units, and directly in the immediate social practice. A successful solution requires working out a system of management that would ensure a uniform statewide science and scientific-technical policy, would lead to properly uniting research, development, and production, would elevate to a higher standard our scientific and technical bases, and a system of national-economic planning that would eliminate the fundamental shortcoming, that is, the slow introduction of science and technology into social practice.

We see another operative task in carrying out an analysis of and in drawing up a proposal for measures aimed at raising the economic effectiveness of the activity of the CSSR scientific research base. We have come to the conclusion that a world standard of our research worksites or a realistic path of our production to the world standards, particularly in the field of scientific-technical parameters, quality, and design, cannot be ensured without the cooperation with the Soviet Union, the other CEMA countries, and the world socialist system. This cooperation has to be worked out in detail, contractually obligatorily [smluvne zavazne] agreed, and ensured as concerns materials and cadres.

The comprehensive economic effectivness of scientific-technical development, despite its important national-economic contribution, remains inadequate; the envisaged effect does not show in practice. Therefore the activity of the state commission and its apparatus will concentrate on working out conclusive methods of analysis of the given problems and, above all, on proposals of effective practical measures aimed at a marked growth of the comphrensive effectiveness of scientific-technical progress.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT-NATIONAL FRONT 'APPEAL'

LD272233 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Jan 84

["Appeal" issued by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the Federal Government, and the National Front Central Committee on convening the 10th national congress of unified agricultural cooperatives]

[Text] The congress of unified agricultural cooperatives will be an important event in the life of our socialist society. Its correct preparation demands that cooperative farmers and other working people engaged in agriculture hold a wide-ranging discussion to assess the current results and experiences gained in building socialist agriculture, and the fulf lment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and that they confer together on what to do in their re pective cooperatives and other agricultural organizations in order to better use the existing possibilities, promote the further growth of agricultural production and its effectiveness, and to increase more quickly our self-sufficiency in food production.

The current tasks in the struggle to defend peace and to continue to successfully build our society in more demanding conditions demand that the contribution made by our socialist agriculture toward strengthening the Czechoslovak economy and stabilizing its development is further increased.

We therefore appeal to all working people engaged in agriculture to contribute as much as possible through their active participation in the debate leading up to the congress, and, through their committed work in fulfilling the planned tasks set for the current year, to ensure that the preparation and holding of the 10th national congress of unified agricultural cooperatives becomes an important part of the patriotic efforts of the Czechoslovak people to implement the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and to safeguard the peaceful life and progress of our socialist homeland in the fraternal bond with the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union.

The 10th congress will take place in the period of the 40th anniversary of glorious milestones in the national liberation struggle of our nations and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. The socialist path of development has also brought profound progressive changes and great successes in the building of our socialist agriculture.

During the past 35 years since a start was made to set up unified agricultural cooperatives, we have succeeded under the leadership of the CPCZ, with workers' support and with great assistance by the socialist state, to build a large-scale advanced socialist agricultural sector. The newly emerged socialist class of cooperative farmers is, along with the working class with which it is linked, the ruling power in our state.

A marked improvement in the living standards of workers engaged in agriculture has been achieved. Their social guarantees have also been notably strengthened. Existing substantial differences between towns and villages have been decisively overcome. The current production base of agriculture, resting on technologically and economically strong unified agricultural cooperatives and state farms and on the developed system of agricultural services, the high degree of expertise of peoples engaged in it and on the broad application of modern technology and chemical methods, especially during the seventies, has brought about a marked growth of production and labor productivity. Many agricultural enterprises have attained outstanding results in growing cereals and other crops, in the intensiveness of livestock production, and in the application of modern forms of organization of labor and management.

The development of working initiatives for farmers, the assistance of the socialist state, and supplies from industrial branches contribute significantly to the systematic raising of agricultural production. The improved system of planned management of agriculture and its economic tools play an important role.

Not all tasks have been successfully carried out. A number of agricultural enterprises still have not tapped all reserves. This is borne out by the persistent considerable differences between results achieved in comparable conditions, which must be resolved more rapidly. The new internal and external conditions out of which we have to proceed in carrying out our plans demand that we make better use of the social and economic advantages of socialist agriculture, that we apply the findings of science and technology more effectively, that we disseminate progressive experiences more resolutely, and that we take another decisive step in raising the standard of quality and effectiveness of large-scale socialist agricultural production.

The basic prerequisite of this is the priority development of crop production. This calls first for systematic land care and its utilization; to strive to ensure that not a single are [100 square meters] lies fallow and that we gain the greatest possible benefit from it. Each agricultural enterprise faces an urgent task to adopt measures aimed at better utilizing and at systematically raising land fertility. Continuous stress must be placed on comprehensively securing the grain program and the production of good quality bulk fodder. The chief livestock production task is to ensure its further intensive development based on one's own sources of fodder and to adjust its structure toward this end. It is necessary to counter more effectively the still considerable losses during production, in storage as well as in processing, and to ensure that output, as well as all machinery and equipment, are used effectively and economically, and that every kilogram of fodder and fertilizer, and every unit of energy brings the highest possible production effect. This calls for the improvement of organization and management of production, the raising of technological discipline, cost-consciousness, care for fixed assets, particularly equipment, protection of socialist property and strengthening of personal responsibility and working discipline. Methods and forms of remuneration must make an important contribution toward this end. It is necessary to introduce an order in norms and to make a greater distinction between good and low quality work and, by consistantly applying the principles of merit, to bring about a greater dependence of rewards on the overall economic results of individual enterprises and working collectives.

The time has come for every worker and every collective to redouble efforts. This is why it is necessary for every workplace to examine responsibly its production and economic task results and possibilities for more speedily eliminating shortcomings, and for it to adopt specific measures toward this end. It is also necessary to focus more markedly on the utilization of the findings of science and research, and on the dissemination of progressive experiences of front-ranking agricultural enterprises.

The 10th national congress must become the concern of the entire agricultural workforce, employees of state farms, machine and tractor stations, and other organizations. It must serve as an impetus to other branches sharing in the provision of food for people to discuss possibilities of how to contribute to the development of agriculture.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the Federal Government, and the National Front Central Committee are convinced that cooperative farmers, and all working people engaged in agriculture will contribute, through their practical deeds, to the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, to the development of our socialist agriculture, the further development of our socialist society, and the consolidation of world peace.

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION WITH CUBA -- A protocol on the plan of Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation for the 1984-85 period was signed in Bratislava on 14 January by M. Masaryk, deputy minister of construction of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and by Jose Valle Rocque, deputy minister of construction of the Republic of Cuba. [Text] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 16 Jan 84 p 3 AU]

SFRY DELEGATION LEAVES PRAGUE -- The Yugoslav delegation, led by Rade Pavlovic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, which attended the 18th session of the CSSR-SFRY Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, wound up its visit in Prague and left for home on 14 January. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

1983 PASSENGER CAR EXPORTS -- In 1983 the Skoda Automobile Works exported passenger cars to 33 countries; 51,000 to the capitalist countries and about 31,000 to the socialist states. The best customers last year were Great Britain, Denmark, France, the FRG, Finland, and Belgium in the West, and Hungary with 15,000 cars, Poland with 10,000, and Bulgaria with 4,500 in the East. [Summary] [Prague PRACE in Czech 17 Jan 84 p 4 AU]

ROBOTS IN PRACTICE -- More than 1,500 programmable industrial robots and automatic, manual, and special-purpose manipulators have been produced and put into operation in the CSSR to date. However, despite certain partial successes, the concept of developing industrial robots and manipulators is not being realized satisfactorily, due to the negative effects of the leading economic staff's distrust in them, which is manifested in a slow preparation of working places for the future use of this technology. [Summary] [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 18 Jan 84 p 1 AU]

CHEYSSON OPENS CULTURAL CENTER, CONCLUDES VISIT

Fischer, Cheysson Speak

LD271827 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- A French cultural center was opened in Berlin on Friday in Unter den Linden. In an address, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, who is on an official visit to the GDR, paid tribute to the economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries, which has developed continuously since the establishment of diplomatic relations. The opening of the cultural centers in Berlin and Paris are an expression of this cooperation.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said that this center, like the GDR cultural center in Paris, is a good and propitious sign made by both governments. Such signs are especially promising today, when threatening forces of confrontation place a strain on the international atmosphere. A GDR cultural center was opened in Paris on 12 December last year.

Cheysson Press Conference

LD272144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1924 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations of the French Republic, spoke about his talks and international issues at the end of his official visit to the GDR at an international press conference today in Berlin. Before GDR and foreign journalists from the press, radio, and television, he stressed that he was glad to be able to talk to the media representatives after his interesting 2-day visit to the GDR capital. This was the second visit by a French foreign minister since July 1979. Relations between the two countries have intensified especially during the past months. There have been eight meetings at ministerial level within 1 year. There has been positive developments not only at the economic but also at cultural level. This was demonstrated by the opening of the two cultural centers in Paris and Berlin.

His talks in Berlin were serious, direct, and trustful, the minister said. In an open and frank atmosphere, differing views were of course expressed. There were attempts to make progress in areas of agreement. France regrets the deterioration in the international situation, but direct contacts between European states are important precisely because of this very deterioration.

Referring to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, he described as a success the fact that this forum opened at the appointed time and that the foreign ministers of 35 states were represented there. The peoples are urging real discussion. At this conference, France supports special practical measures which reduce mistrust. His country is making great efforts for a successful outcome to this conference in order to pave the way for negotiations on balanced and controlled disarmament.

Replying to correspondents' questions on the role of the United Nations, Claude Cheysson referred to the significance of the world organization in the present period. He finds it incomprehensible that states want to withdraw from special organizations of the United Nations. France has expressed its views on the matter to the United States.

Namibian independence is being blocked by external factors caused by South Africa and the United States, the foreign minister said.

It is scandalous and insulting to refuse the African peoples a right that was recognized by the international community and for which the guidelines for implementation have been formulated by the United Nations.

At the end of the press conferences, the French foreign minister referred to the great possibility for expanding economic cooperation with the GDR. French industry is interested in further contracts with the GDR. This is important to French industry, important for its scientific-technical progress. He believes that cooperation with such a technologically advanced country as the GDR will make for interesting progress.

Departure From Berlin

LD271929 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1840 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Claude Cheysson, French external relations minister, ended his 2-day official visit to the GDR today. He was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Also present were leading ministry staff as well as the GDR ambassador to France, Werner Fleck, and the French ambassador to the GDR, Maurice Dehors.

Before his departure, Claude Cheysson thanked Oskar Fischer for the hospitality accorded to him and his encourage.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON FDGB-NORWEGIAN TU TALKS

LD252045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jan (ADN) -- The FDGB and the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions (LO) have both expressed their concern that the international situation has become more complicated and that the danger of a nuclear war has increased. This is stated in a communique on the final talk between the delegations of the FDGB National Executive Committee, headed by Chairman Harry Tisch, and of the LO, headed by Chairman Tor Halvorsen, in Berlin today.

Despite certain different opinions on the causes of the present tensions and on ways to overcome them, both organizations believe that the safeguarding and preservation of peace is an indispensable condition for all trade unions for the realization of the right to life and social security.

The delegations also discussed the manifold activities of the two countries for safeguarding the interests of the working people.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER RECEIVES FRG SPD OFFICIALS

LD262250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2034 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jan (ADN) -- A group of SPD officials from West Berlin, including members of the House of Representatives, met with Wolfgang Junker, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of construction, in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, on Thursday. During the 1-day visit, the SPD representatives briefed themselves on the residential construction program and GDR housing policy. They viewed the Arnim Square modernization residential area in Berlin-Marzahn.

The SPD members spoke with Paul Strauss, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of State and People's Chamber deputy; Roland Korn, chief architect of the capital Berlin; and other workers in the construction industry. During a final exchange of views, SED Central Committee members Herbert Haeber and Gerhard Troelitzsch were present.

KLEIBER ATTENDS AUSTRALIAN HOLIDAY RECEPTION

DW271143 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] A reception marking Australia's national holiday was given in Berlin today by (John Godfrey), charge d'affaires to the GDR. His invitation was followed by Guenter Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

SED POLITBURO STATEMENT ON ELECTION MEETINGS

LD241536 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1244 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo has issued a statement on the results of delegate report-back and election conferences to the kreis, city, and town district SED executives.

The 261 conferences, in which 106,224 delegates took part, were organized by the kreis party organizations as impressive highlights in their struggle for the further successful implementation of the 10th SED Congress decisions and as a worthy preparation for the GDR's 35th founding anniversary, which were met with great public interest. They illustrated the growing unity and cohesion of the SED, which is well-equipped to implement the decision of the seventh Central Committee session.

The report back and the discussions impressively demonstrated the creative activity of the party and work collectives in all social spheres in implementing the tasks set by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker at this session.

In greetings messages and in thousands of pledges to the Central Committee and its general secretary, communists and working people declared their active support for the party's policy. It is resolutely aimed at political stability, economic dynamism, steady continuation of the unity of economic and social policy, and at actively contributing to the preservation of peace.

The Politburo thanked the delegates, all communists and working people, for these renewed and impressive demonstrations of the trusting links between party and people.

The kreis delegates conferences demonstrated the party's growing leadership role, alliance with the masses, and ability to act. The party gained further political maturity with the implementation, rich in initiative, of the decisions of the Central Committee in Karl-Marx Year, 1983. The impressive balance sheet drawn by each kreis delegate conference in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress provide convincing arguments and facts for daily political dialogue in the work collectives and residential areas. Thus it is important to make the great intellectual and material potential of our people even more evident, to strengthen pride in what has been jointly achieved, and open up further reserves in the socialist mass competition in honor of the GDR's 35th anniversary. Party organizations will thus have a good basis for preparing and holding the municipal elections on 6 May.

The Politburo praised the ambitious goals set by the kreis delegate conferences in their plans for the political leadership in all social activities in each kreis for the consistent implementation of our policy aimed at the welfare of the people and at preserving peace. As the conferences demonstrated, kreis party organizations can depend both on the growing activity of the trade union organizations in socialist competition and of the FDJ in their peace pledge, as well as on the active cooperation of parties and organizations united in the National Front.

The discussion at the delegate conferences, attended by 4,501 participants including 594 guests, was marked by a very constructive attitude, militant spirit, and optimism. It showed that political-ideological work with people is the main concern of party organizations and that the struggle to speed up the switchover of the economy to intensively expanded reproduction permeates the entire work of the party. A rich store of experiences had been made available for further improving work with the militant programs in order to conduct the political struggle for fulfillment and constructive overfulfillment of the economic plan ever more effectively.

With expert knowledge and poltical awareness, the delegates pointed to unexploited reserves and also referred to critical problems which must be mastered in the interests of higher labor results.

One of the special features of the conferences was that the higher personal contribution of communists and of all working people to the all-round strengthening of the GDR, the defense of peace and socialist achievements, was worked out everywhere in concrete terms.

The delegates linked passionate support for strengthening the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and its peace initiatives, the principled condemnation of the policy of confrontation and arms escalation of the United States and its NATO partners with the personal readiness to consistently fulfill under all conditions the decisions of the Central Committee together with the other working people.

In secret ballots, the delegate conferences elected 19,457 comrades, who have great authority in their work collectives and have great experience of the party and life, as members and candidate members of kreis executives. As a result, the proportion of workers in kreis executives increased to 63.7 percent, the proportion of comrades with higher or vocational training education to 67.7 percent, and of graduates from party colleges to 89.3 percent.

The experiences of kreis delegate conferences are to be thoroughly assessed for the bezirk delegate conferences in February, to which 16,667 delegates were elected. In the political-ideological, economic, and intellectual-cultural spheres, tasks which guarantee further successful implementation of our policy of socialism and peace are to be laid down. In the decisions of the seventh Central Committee meeting and the joint appeal by the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the GDR National Front to mark the GDR'S 35th anniversary, we have at our disposal a guiding principle for the organization, in terms of content and of mass political work in preparing the social highlight in the anniversary year.

SED LEADERS ADDRESS KREIS DELEGATE CONFERENCES

AU241108 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 23 January 1984 on page 3 carries three reports -- each about 900 words -- on the visit of the SED Politburo member Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, to the Pirna Kreis delegate conference; Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, to the Berlin-Prenzlauer Berg Kreis delegate conference; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, to the Aschersleben conference.

According to the reports, the SED representatives praised the results of the working people and their contribution to the national economy. Concerning the election of the kreis secretaries, the report on the delegates conference in Pirna states: "The delegates thanked Kurt Krause for his work. He has been first kreis secretary so far but was not nominated again for health reasons. Frank Jung was elected new first secretary." According to the reports on the conferences in Aschersleben and Berlin-Prenzlauer Berg, Franz Walter and Ernst Heinz were reelected as first secretaries.

HAGER, BOEHME ATTEND COTTBUS RESEARCH CONFERENCE

DW271145 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A 2-day conference on mathematical, scientific, and technical basic research in the GDR opened in Cottbus today. It is held jointly by the Ministry of University and Technical School Matters and the Academy of Sciences.

The conference, which is attended by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school matters, deals with further defining mathematical-scientific basic research up to the year 2000.

Hager Addresses Conference

LD271650 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] At the conclusion of a scientific conference in Cottbus, Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member, spoke about the economic importance of basic research. This is expected to produce results for raw material processing, microelectronics, microbiology, and other spheres, Hager said. Thus, within the framework of the 1984 economic plan, basic research has a great responsibility.

According to Kurt Hager, the discussion in Cottbus confirmed that the GDR, with its intellectual potential and material resources, is able to continue to ensure the necessary growth in economic output. At the 2-day conference, scientists discussed with directors general and others how basic research results can contribute to accelerated scientific-technological progress.

BRIEFS

MARGOT HONECKER, DPRK COUNTERPART -- Berlin, (ADN) -- On 13 January, GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker received Choe Tae-pok, chiarman of the DPRK Committee of Education, for friendly talks. The interlocutors briefed each other about the development of public education in their respective countries and underscored the benefit of deepening cooperation. Ri Dzong-phil [spelling as published], DPRK charge d' affaires in the GDR, attended the talks. [Excerpts] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Jan 84 p 1 AU]

FINNISH EDUCATION MINISTER -- On 12 January, Mrs Kaarina Suonio, first education minister of the Republic of Finland, completed her 6-day visit to the GDR and departed for home. She was cordially seen off at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by GDR Public Education Minister Margot Honecker. Ensio Helaniemi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the GDR, was also present. Mrs Kaarina Suonio visited the Wilhelm Pieck appliance and regulation devices works in Teltov where she studied the polytechnical instruction and education of students as well as their vocational training. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

SOLIDARITY CONSIGNMENT FOR NICARAGUA -- On 12 January, a comprehensive solidarity consignment from the GDR was handed over by Heinrich Maerz, GDR ambassador to Nicaragua, in the harbor of Corinto. The consignment, which is from donations by the GDR people, comprises medicines and bandaging material valued at M2 million as well as medical equipment and tents. Lea Guido de Lopez, minister of health, stated that the solidarity goods will be used, above all, in the border areas. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

MARJAI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD271127 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 26 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's representative to the CMEA, Thursday evening returned from Moscow where he headed a delegation at the 109th session of the CMEA Executive Committee.

MSZMP'S HAVASI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW TALKS

LD281549 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0530 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow -- Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has held talks in the Soviet capital, primarily on economic issues. He met with Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Government, as well as Vladimir Dolgikh and Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSY Central Committee. Also discussed at the talks were the tasks of interparty cooperation. Ferenc Havasi returned home to Budapest in the evening.

'ACTIVE' EAST-WEST DIPLOMACY INDICATES CONCERN

LD291544 Budapest International Service in English 0300 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] East-West diplomacy has become especially active over recent days. The Canadian prime minister, Mr Pierre Trudeau, who had discussions in Czechoslovakia during the week, is also expected to visit Romania and the German Democratic Republic. The French foreign minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, visited the German Democratic Republic, and the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is scheduled to visit Hungary next week. Ivan (Sellei) comments for International Newsroom.

[Begin recording] Now that the Stockholm conference has opened at a foreign ministers level, major importance is attached to the fact that disarmament is being continued at a (?foreign) level, and in some cases at the top level. Bilateral relations are the central theme through all these talks, but they inevitably cover (?further) issues as well. At a time when the situation in Europe is extremely tense and difficult, the negotiating partners are believed to have had lively and sincere discussions of the main problems of the European continent, and military and security policy.

Although they are so different in approach, the very fact that this dialogue is taking place indicates that the situation following the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe causes concern both in the socialist and in NATO countries. As the Western side has come forward to [word indistinct] new initiatives [Words indistinct].

Mr Pierre Trudeau's current visit to socialist countries is his first such tour. And this will be the first time that a serving British prime minister visits Hungary. Mrs Thatcher's often repeated statements that a breakdown of dialogue would incur serious danger, is fully endorsed in Hungary, as well as in the other socialist countries. The strengthening of bilateral relations and the ensurance of a continued dialogue can consolidate confidence and bring about a less tense atmosphere.

In this context, much was said in noteworthy statements made during a recent meeting of Mr Erich Honecker, the GDR head of state, and the French foreign minister, Mr Clause Cheysson, in Berlin, when it was pointed out that under the current complex international conditions, the development of bilateral relations is an important factor of stability and political continuity in Europe. It should be added that it is also beneficial for strengthening confidence, which is, by the way, a catchword with all the politicians who are trying to improve the international situation nowadays. Most recently, a statement expressing readiness to take further confidence-building measures was made during a meeting of the Political Committee of the Soviet Communist Party in Moscow, when it was stressed that the Soviet Union intends to use the Stockholm conference as a forum to put forward proposals designed (?for) the improvement of the European climate, which has been (?poisoned) by the American Government.

ADDITION TO SZUROS ON INTERPRETING INTERNATIONALISM

Insert the following paragraphs after the subslug of the item headlined "Szuros on Interpretation of Internationalism" published on pages F 5-F 9 of the 26 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, thereby making the processing indicator read [Text]:

Everything that has happened in our country since the liberation, one of the greatest turning points of our history, is inseparable from the development of international conditions. It is also obvious that an effect is not one-way, but is reciprocal. The socialist transformation that has taken place in our country, the success and failures of the building of a new society at home, and our foreign political activity, which has basically been determined by the choice of social path, have, in essence, been incorporated into the international environment and become part of the world political and economic realities in the course of the past decades. This also applies to the quest for theoretical and practical paths in socialist construction.

No one denies the existance of a reciprocal effect. Nonetheless, the question often arises in the teaching of history and the party's propaganda work: What specific relationship is there between the two factors as far as our country is concerned, and on what scale?

The effect of the international environment is obviously significant -- we have observed this throughout our entire history. In comparison to countries that are rich in natural assets, or to distant, relatively isolated countries, our country's geographical position, natural-economic endowments, relatively small size, and a number of other factors make us more exposed to changes in international politics and the world economy; we feel their effect more strongly in the acceleration or slowdown of our development.

It is more difficult to establish the other side of the interplay, that is, our impact on the world and our role in the struggle between the two world systems. Some views maintain -- and they are not completely unfounded -- that in today's clearly bipolar world, the role of small countries has shrunk to a minimum. These views seem even more true amid tense international conditions. Nevertheless, there are numerous examples to prove -- and this is shown also by the experience of almost 3 years of work of the Madrid conference as well -- that, essentially, we are dealing here with a two-directional process: The great powers have the determining impact on events, and, simultaneously, the role of small countries in bridging differences of views and developing rational and mutually acceptable compromises is increasing -- altogether, in fostering the continuity of East-West dialogue, which is of vital importance to mankind. The international role of relatively small countries can be even more significant if we do not single out their impact in directly influencing international political and economic conditions, but consider the appeal based on the example of successful solutions and the international prestige connected with it.

It is generally accepted that, as a whole, the political and economic processes of our immediate and more distant environment have been favorable for our progress in Hungary. There is no doubt about this, at least in the sense that, ultimately, they have not impeded the objective laws of social development, the building of a socialist society in our country. We have, however, also experienced the fact that, in the shorter or longer term, international conditions definitely made it more difficult to accomplish our domestic tasks and, more than once, caused grave problems in the political, economic, and ideological areas.

At the same time, we must stress that the domestic successes -- but also the failures -- of the almost 4 decades since the liberation have produced an international effect as well.

Let us note also -- without overestimating our role -- that the international activity we have pursued with increasing intensity, particularly in the last quarter of a century, the economic-social results we have achieved, and our stability have had a measurable direct and indirect effect on the international environment. With our existence, development, and foreign political steps, we have contributed, if only to a modest degree, to preserving peace in the world and particularly in Europe, consolidating international security, and furthering the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente and, simultaneously, to augmenting national independence, social progress, and the forces of socialism. Our exmaple also proves that, in the final analysis, socialism exercises the greatest effect on the world through its economic results.

Analyzing the reciprocal effect between national and international factors, we must primarily examine the way in which progress in Hungary relates to progress interpreted on a world scale.

In the previous centuries of our history -- beginning, in essence, from the founding of the state -- there have from time to time been outstanding leaders of our country who were able, in a given era, to turn our people's destiny in a direction consistent with the requirements of universal human progress. Thus, there have been periods in Hungarian history in which our country was in the vanguard of progress, but, for various external and internal reasons, this has never turned out to be a lasting trend. Let us think only of such commonly known dates of our modern history as 1848-49 and 1918-19.

In contrast, following the socialist transformation that took place after the liberation, there evolved and took ineradicable root a socioeconomic system that today ensures -- although not automatically, irreversibly all the same -- that the development of our conditions coincides with universal social progress. This objective identity of the national and universal direction of development convincingly refutes the allegation that socialist ideas are alien to the Hungarian people and have been forced upon our country from outside. The Hungarian people have accepted socialism as a national program.

If we examine more closely the relationship between our socialist development as it progresses and advances within the national framework and international conditions, then both the role of the external environment, which is never an exclusive but always a significant one, and the reciprocal effect of national and international factors can be clearly seen in successes and failures alike. The victory of the antifascist coalition, including the liberation of our country from the rule of fascism by the first socialist country of the world, was the fundamental prerequisite for the victory of the socialist revolution. The military presence, economic assistance, and political support of the Soviet Union considerably accelerated the unfolding of the revolution and the course of decisive battles of the class struggle.

In the years of the cold war, in addition to multifaceted Soviet help, the fact that four of our counry's five neighbors were pursuing a path identical to ours was of inestimable significance. This is not altered even by the fact that, for reasons that are well known, relations with one of them, Yugoslavia, were very tense for years, because our southern neighbor has never constituted a real danger for our socialist system, but, on the contrary, was part of the basically favorable external enviroment.

The Hungarian communists and left-wing social democrats have earned historical merits in creating internal prerequisites for the socialist transition and in carrying the revolution to a relatively peaceful victory that did not call for more serious sacrifices; other progressive political forces also played a significant role. The working people -- the workers, the working peasantry, and the progressive-minded intelligentsia -- constituted the social base of the process. However, even alongside the international factors that played a significant role, one must stress the decisive importance of the direct international environment. From the opposite side, negative examples also prove this, because, during the same years, in a number of West European countries in the sphere of interest of the capitalist countries of the antifascist coalition, the communists, who had assumed the lion's share of the sacifices of the struggle against fascism, were driven from the government to the fringes of political life.

The experiences of the first 7-8 years of our socialist development also prove that the international environment constitutes a multilayered system of conditions, in which contrary effects can prevail simultaneously. Thus, along with the fundamentally positive effect of the immediate enviroment, the European and world poltical situation exercised precisely the opposite effect on constructive work. Let us simply recall the years when the Americans still had an atomic monopoly, or the period of the Korean war, and so forth. All these affected our internal situation as well.

The international tension as result of imperialist endeavors, the cold-war atmosphere, and the actual danger of a world war at first directly slowed the peaceful development of our country and the rest of the socialist countries and forced their peoples to make great sacrifices in the period in question. However, they also had an indirect and long-term negative effect on our conditions, certain consequences of which we have not managed completely to overcome to this day. Despite every very good result, it was during these years that in some socialist countries there developed unsound economic structures in disregard of objective endowments and traditional production standards. To this effect also one can trace the exaggerated industrialization, the forced development of heavy industry and neglect of agriculture and the infrastructure. The antisocialist propaganda of the cold war era was in all certainty a factor that played a role in the development of the one-track nature -- of a converse keynote, but similar in character -- of our propaganda work, and ideological activity, the development of their simplified and prototype answers, and the persistent reaffirmation of the superiority of socialism, in a way that lost touch with the realities at times.

Essentially, a self-generating process resembling a cycle developed: International tension and the sharp opposition of the two world systems caused an introversion, a self-imposed isolation of the two world systems, while the lack of dialogue and contacts prevented the development of the trust required for settling disputed issues and the alleviation of dangerous tensions. The distorted international conditions had a harmful effect on the economic-social processes taking place within national frameworks, and their negative trends further worsened the international environment as well.

It is part of the full picture that in the direct international environment -- which was, on the whole, favorable and fostered progress in all socialist countries, including ours -- negative processes connected with internal causes also emerged in the socialist world system. There is no doubt that being threatened from outside considerably strengthened sectarian and dogmatic features. However, the personality cult and the distortions arising from it even in themselves caused serious damage to the cause of socialism and, in a broader sense, to the entire international communist movement.

At the same time as the "leftist" mistakes there emerged dangerous revisionist trends, which were no less harmful, and the two strengthened each other reciprocally. Disillusionment as a result of the sectarian distortions and infringments of the law played a role in the fact that the revisionist trends gained ground, while revisionism nurtured the sectarian-dogmatic view and attitude. The undermining activity of imperialist propaganda and ideological centers furthered revisionism.

Problems that emerged in relations between socialist countries and communist parties respectively -- violation of the principle of equal rights and independence, as well as the mechanical emulation in disregard of the different nature of national characteristics of the experiences, methods, and solutions of the first socialist country -- strengthened, as it were, expanded and spread, these negative effects.

Of course, the system of relations of the socialist countries relayed not only the distortions, but also the endeavors aimed at eliminating them. The historic resolutions of the 20th CPSU Congress produced a ripple effect virtually throughout the entire socialist world system and international communist movement and, almost everywhere, helped in overcoming the personality cult and dogmatic and sectarian practice. As was proved first by the steps taken to settle Soviet-Yugoslav relations and then, in a broader sense, by the 30 October 1956 Soviet government statement -- the resolutions strove to place relations among the socialist countries and communist parties on new foundations, more precisely, to gradually restore them to their Leninist foundations.

National and international factors manifested themselves in their reciprocal effect also in the negative Hungarian events of that time, as well as the positive processes -- such as the outbreak of the 1956 counterrevolution and its defeat, and the rapid development of consolidation. It is particularly necessary to stress in this connection that, although the problems that existed in the other countries of the socialist world and in relations among each other played an indirect role in the development of the reasons that triggered the outbreak of the counterrevolution, the defeat of the counterrevolution with relatively little bloodshed and the subsequent relatively rapid accomplishment of consolidation that laid the foundations for our balanced development over more than a quarter of a century would not have been possible without the direct and vast help of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

Of course, taking advantage of the conditions thus ensured depended to the utmost once more ont he national forces of socialism, primarily on the ability of the reorganized and revived party to learn the lessons of the mistakes of the party. In both theoretical work and political practice it reappraised the relationship between the universal laws and common experience of socialism and our country's specific economic-social conditions and historial traditions. Thus, also our experiences prove that possibilities and the reality do not meet authomatically. taking advantage of the given national and international possibilities with a reciprocal effect on each other -- this is the art of politics and political leadership and, at the same time, is a manifestation of the political maturity of the masses.

It was, above all, the 1956 tragedy and its consequences that made the party realize the need always to take the realities into account, and that also applies to our foreign political attitude and activity. Life has forced us and is forcing us today as well to comprehend -- and, obviously, our predecessors must also have known and should have known theoretically from Marx, Engels, and Lenin -- that, in the course of a "concrete analysis of the specific situation," society and politics "should not be conceived as an entirety of complete entities, but as an entirety of processes in which apparently stable entities... undergo a constant transformation of coming into existence and expiring." This approach -- proceeding from the realities, that is, creating a harmonious conformity between the general laws of socialist construction and national characteristics -- has shaped the specific pattern of our policy and made this policy a successful one that exerts a favorable impact in the international arena as well.

Comprehending the interrelation, the dialectic relationship, between national and international factors and asserting them prudently in practical politics has a decisive effect on relations among the socialist countries and the relationship among the communist parties and, in the final analysis, on the success of the socilaist revolution and effectiveness of constructive work.

The relationship, hierarchy, between common -- or, in other words, international -- and national interests is an issue that fundamentally affects relations among the socialist countries and communist parties. In examining this issue, it is practical to proceed from defining the concept of international interest, or more precisely, its historical development.

Determining the common...

BRIEFS

CSSR MILITA CHIEF -- Miroslav Novak, chief of the main staff of the Czechoslovak People's Militia, arrived in Budapest on 13 January at the invitation of the national commander of the workers' militia, Sandor Borbely, with whom Miroslav Novak met and had talks. They informed each other of the activities of the two organizations and reviewed the experiences of cooperation between the fraternal organizations and concluded that their relations are successfully developing. The chief of the main staff of the Czechoslovak People's Militia was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Present at the talks were Sandor Borbely and Ondrej Durej, the CSSR ambassador in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jan 84 p 5 AU]

FRENCH COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT -- Tamas Beck, chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and Philippe Clement, president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, signed an accord on 13 January on expanding the cooperation agreement signed between the two institutions in 1977, and further developing relations between the Hungarian and French Chambers of Commerce. According to the accord, it will become possible, among other things, for Hungarian enterprises to obtain more and more information with the help of the computerized data bank of the Paris institution, which will promote the enlargement of economic and business relations. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jan 84 p 5 AU]

NEW DEPUTY INDUSTRY MINISTER -- Budapest, January 27 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers has appointed Gyula Czipper deputy minister of industry. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 27 Jan 84 LD]

PRESS REVIEW ON REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

LD271319 Warsaw PAP in English 1119 GMT 27 Jan 84

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Warsaw 27 Jan -- Commenting on the State of the Union message delivered by President Reagan on Wednesday, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote:

"In relations with the USSR, which are of key significance for America and the world, he offered only empty rhetorics on his 'goodwill', not making any proposals on basic issues, that is disarmament negotiations, reduction of nuclear arsenals in Europe and opening an equal footed dialogue with the USSR."

"Reagan's message has already provoked sharp negative reactions on the party of Democratic politicians and the black congressmen's circle. For he has not left even a shadow of illusion that he will draw conclusions from the criticism of his antagonist militarist and reactionary policy, which is growing in American and all over the world," the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

In a commentary on the same subject, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote in conclusion:

"Reagan speaks about the necessity to establish a more permanent basis for developing peaceful relations with the USSR. But he himself knows well that on the issue which has grown to be a key one, on the issues of missiles, the USSR has stated many a time that it will not come back to the negotiating table unless the U.S. and NATO as a whole show their readiness to come back to the situation prior to their deployment.

"How can one speak, then, about a more permanent basis if Reagan has led to the situation that there is no basis at all in this question? Words are cheap commodity if they are not followed by actions and, unfortunately, so far they are not," TRYBUNA LUDU stressed.

ITALIAN SENATORS VISIT SEJM; MEET WITH RAKOWSKI

Sejm Visit

LD271941 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The delegation of Italian senators who are visiting Poland paid a visit to the Sejm. The talks were chaired by Sejm Vice Marshal Piotr Stefanski and by Senate Vice President Libero Della Briotta. Also today a group of Italian Socialist parliamentarians was received by Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski. A meeting with Chairman of the PZPR Deputies Club Kazimierz Barcikowski took place too.

Rakowski Meeting

LD281601 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Warsaw between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and a group of senators from the Italian Republic, who are on an official visit to Poland. The talk concludes a series of meetings between the Italian guests and personalities from our political life.

PPR-USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY PLENUM HELD

LD272208 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] In Warsaw the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has held a plenum. It concentrated on the drawing up of specific actions to implement the program worked out by the Friendship Society Congress. The members of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and representatives of the local aktivs of the organization met with Aleksadr Aksenov, the USSR ambassador to Poland. He acquainted the assembly with the course and results of the work of the December plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the ninth session of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

PAP, TASS SIGN NEW COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD282107 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] The fraternal cooperation between the Polish and USSR news agencies PAP and TASS has been developing now for almost 40 years. The foundation was laid by signing an agreement in November 1945. The director general of the TASS news agency, Sergey Losev, has been in Poland during the last few days. He conducted talks with PAP management resulting in agreement on further developing cooperation in the field of exchange of information. A new agreement, which considerably widens cooperation between PAP and TASS, has been concluded.

In the presence of the USSR Ambassador Aleksandr Aksenov the document was signed by the PAP editor in chief, Janusz Roszkowski, and Sergey Losev. The agreement envisages, in particular, intensifying exchanges of reports and organizational and technical improvement of the information transmission system and interaction, with the aim of more efficient use of the potential of both agencies. Both agencies will exchange journalistic experience and continue to exchange staff and experience in the field of the technology of transmitting information.

Sergey Losev, TASS director general, has been received by Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He met Jerzy Majka, head of the Information Department of the PZPR Central Committee, Wieczyslaw Bek, TRYBUNA LUDU editor in chief, and, in Krakow, Jozef Gajewicz, first secretary of the Krakow PZPR Committee.

REPORT ON 26 JANUARY SEJM SESSION PROCEEDINGS

LD271311 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 26 Jan -- The Polish Sejm (parliament) had its first meeting in 1984 [words indistinct] today which was attended by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski. The topic of today's debate was the extension of the current term of the Sejm office and the new regulations for the elections to people's councils. The draft laws on these two issues had their first reading today.

The draft (?constitution pertaining) to the first of the above issues says the term of the Sejm elected on March 23, 1980, will be extended under a separate law to be issued no later than by the end of the (?current) year.

As for the draft electoral law, the bill was (?elaborated) by the Council of State, taking into consideration the results of social consultations on the [words indistinct].

The next few days are going to [words indistinct] committees working on the two drafts, to be duly returned to the plenary debate.

[Word indistinct] extention of the Sejm term is not [word indistinct] the (?profound crisis) Poland went through and whose effects still have to be overcome make the decision well grounded. Such an opinion was voiced both in the deputies' debate and in the opening speech by Deputy Kazimierz Barcikowski. (Summary of speech given separately.)

The time for the elections to the Sejm should be chosen so that they do not interfere with the actions aimed to promote renewal and agreement. Elections to people's councils should be organized first, it was said.

Deputies stressed that the electoral law always and everywhere is a political act and must take into account facts and political goals. It was also emphasized that the bill broadly relies on the results of (?social consultations). Zdzislaw Tomal, who presented the draft to the Sejm on behalf of the Council of State, said the system of selecting candidates was (?promoted) to the rank of the key issue in the new regulations. (Summary of the speech given separately.)

The Sejm today passed five laws, including the press law, which pertains to the freedom of speech and print, the right to information, the citizens' influence on public affairs, the possibility of voicing varied outlooks and opinions, that is matters which are vital not only to the press. The draft was presented by Deputy Tadeusz Lubijewski. (Summary given separately.) During Sejm discussion, deputies stressed the new law's significance for the patency [as received] of public life and public discussions.

The Sejm passed the press law with one vote against and five abstentions.

Another law passed today pertains to the formation of factory pay systems.

As a social emergency move, the Sejm passed a law on speeding up by a year the time of introducing the last part of the increase of some old age and disability pensions and a law on changing the law on the alimony fund, which entails increasing the allowances. Another law proclaimed Dr Karol Marcinkowski the patron of the medical academy in Poznan.

Representatives of the PUWP, UPP and DP parliamentary floor groups said during the discussion that the issues of the Sejm's tenure and the elections to people's councils are closely linked with the necessity to further stabilize life in the Poland. The period between the elections to people's councils and to the Sejm is to be used for working out a long-range plan of the country's development. A new electoral law for the Sejm should be also elaborated in the future, they said.

The PAX representative pointed that in the past the joint elections to the Sejm and people's councils decreased society's interest in the latter. This fact, accompanied by shortcomings in performing by the people's councils the function of genuine self-government, induced society to approach the elections only in a formal way.

The Polish Catholic-Social Union PZKS representative said that the exceptional decision to extend the Sejm's present term of office, finds its substantiation in a realistic assessment of the present socio-political situation in the country.

Draft electoral law does not exhaust all the possibilities of democratization of our electoral law but is a first step on this road, said he. His floor group come out against non-participating in the elections or boycotting them.

The Sejm set up a 23-strong extraordinary committee to review both drafts.

The Sejm also heard information on the activity of the Social and Economic Council at the Polish Sejm in the period July 1982 through January 1984. The council's chairman, Professor Jan Szczepanski, recalled circumstances and conditions which determined the Sejm's decision to set up this council. According to the suggestion by the Sejm Presidium, the council operates as a consultative and advisory body with regard to the Sejm's draft resolutions and draft laws submitted to the parliament for debates.

At present, the council affiliates 133 members. 17 vancancies are to be filled by trade union representatives. The council has already presented the Sejm Presidium with 27 opinions on draft laws.

The council is a significant factor in the Sejm's cooperation with society. It makes different circles of society the Sejm's representative function, Jan Szczepanski said.

Today's debate wound up with government replies to deputies questions.

LAW, PUBLIC ORDER, DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE MEETS

LD291558 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 28 Jan -- Presidium of the Government for Law, Public Order and Discipline met here today, chaired by the PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, interior minister, Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak. It considered the way of implementing the specific tasks adopted by the committee as part of its wider programme.

The meeting emphasized the need for inviting more public participation in the actions taken by the committee and law enforcement organs.

Much attention went to ways of fighting mismanagement and waste which significantly hinder Poland's moving out of the crisis and cause serious public outrage.

Amendments to the existing penal and legal codes have been suggested in view of the committee's opinion that some regulations do not fully facilitate the fighting of delinquency.

The main idea behind the proposed amendments is to ensure the unavoidability of punishment for a committed offence, increasing the speed and efficiency of legal procedure, and the severance of legal measures against perpetrators of the most dangerous criminal offences and gross economic mismanagement.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE HELD 25-26 JANUARY

LD272346 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2211 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] On 25 and 26 January the 198th plenary conference on the Episcopate held a session in Warsaw under the chairmanship of the primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp. The communique published by the Press Bureau stresses, among other things, that peace is the task of every state, every nation, and at the same time, of every man. It was also stated that the good of the country calls for collective effort, the release of existing energies and initiatives, and for overcoming the crisis jointly with the authorities. The bishops also heard a report on the state of negotiations on the normalization of relations between the Vatican and Poland.

CATHOLIC PRESS ACCUSED OF CENSORSHIP PRACTICES

PM282040 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 16 Jan 84 p 5

[Commentary signed "(M)": "The Primate Censored"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] "The Church wishes to view with humility her ministry during this difficult moment in the nation's history. In keeping with the decree of the Holy See, the Episcopate will warn priests against concerning themselves with politics.

THIS APPLIES BOTH TO THOSE PRIESTS WHO ARE BEING DRAWN INTO THE CARITAS ASSOCIATION AND THOSE WHO, CARRIED BY THE FERVOR OF THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CAUSE OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN WRONGED, BECOME, AS IT WERE, A LOUD ECHO OF THE SOCIAL FRICTION. THEY GAIN APPLAUSE AT TIMES, BUT THEY ALSO INVITE CRITICISM FROM THE FAITHFUL WHO RECALL THESE WORDS BY ST PAUL: "FOR I DETERMINED NOT TO KNOW ANYTHING AMONG YOU, SAVE JESUS CHRIST, AND HIM CRUCIFIED (...) MY SPEECH AND MY PREACHING WAS NOT WITH ENTICING WORDS OF MAN'S WISDOM... THAT YOUR FAITH SHOULD NOT STAND IN THE WISDOM OF MEN, BUT IN THE POWER OF GOD" (Cor 2.2-5).

These words come from the pastoral message by the primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, issued on the occasion of Christmas and the New Year.

Having duly taken note of the above statement, our readers might now ask why it is that one part of the passage quoted above has been printed in boldface. Was it done in order to draw their attention -- as is common practice -- to certain particular sentences? Not only. The reason we printed those words above in boldface was mainly because CERTAIN CATHOLIC PUBLICATIONS DEEMED IT APPROPRIATE TO "CENSOR" THE PRIMATE'S PASTORAL LETTER AND, ACCORDINGLY, THEY FAILED TO PRINT THE PART IN QUESTION.

One of these publications is TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. (Footnote: As the ARGUMENTY weekly -- which noticed these practices earlier -- reports, the above mentioned fragment of the primate's letter was also deleted by SLOWO POWSZECHNE -- the Catholic daily with a circulation of 100,000.)

Commenting on the peripherals of this incident one might ask how it could have happened that TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, which normally indicates scrupulously in its texts each slightest interference by the Press Control Office, in this case failed to indicate -- by the commonly practised and universally understood notation of the ellipsis (...) -- that, acting on its own initiative, it had made certain cuts in the text of the primate's letter.

Are not practices of this kind a form of the same M A N I P U L A T I O N that was once so fervently opposed by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY editors in the weekly's columns? This, however, is not even our main point. What seems more crucial here is the fact that the passage censored by the editors of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY is logically connected with the primate's words which precede it and which sound the following, strong, and formidable memento:

"Great international tensions involve our country too in the universal danger which threatens mankind. This forces us, the people of the Church in Poland, to face a singular reflection: Our homeland must not provide the igniting spark between the tense poles of the opposed powers. The Church will strive with all her might against that happening (...):

It turns out, moreover, that it was not only the editors of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY who were perusing the primate's pastoral letter with their scissors poised in their hands. The same passage was also deleted by the ZA I PRZECIW weekly, an organ of the Christian Social Association.

Perhaps the leadership of that body could not reconcile itself with the thesis equating clergymen "carried by the fervor of the struggle" with those priests who cooperate with Caritas, an organization that devotes itself to offering disinterested assistance to the elderly, the sick, the forsaken, or the orphaned. Perhaps. Be that as it may, the fact that it was that particular pastoral letter of the primate that was subjected to censorship by certain Catholic publications cannot fail to provide food for thought.

WALESA COMPLAINS TO JARUZELSKI OF 'HARASSMENT'

NC281607 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 28 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, head of the outlawed Solidarity trade union, has hit out at a campaign of harassment aimed at "eliminating" him, in a confidential letter to Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski of which AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE received a copy from reliable sources here.

In the letter, dated December 29, Mr Walesa said: "General (...) I suppose you saw the problem in the following way: Try to reach an agreement with Walesa, otherwise, eliminate him.

"It is understandable, we have not reached agreement because the conditions put forward were not acceptable, above all for moral reasons, so you were left with elimination."

Mr Walesa said, after listing at length the legal harrassment he regularly undergoes, "I am writing to you because those ordered to eliminate me (...) for want of ideas are inventing them (...) becoming impatient and increasingly vicious."

Their latest "methods" were "treacherous" and intended to put pressure on his family "to find someone to stand up" against him. "I refuse to believe you gave the orders to stoop to such vile methods," the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize winner said.

He hoped Gen Jaruzelski would use his "influence" to "stop this useless waste of energy."

Mr Walesa said: "We are condemned to agree, sooner or later. I am not an adversary, only a demanding partner, whose aim is to avoid the errors and distortions which will be expensive the next time."

He repeated his call for dialogue and wrote, "I am confident we will work together for the good of the nation."

The letter was confidential, Mr Walesa said, but would be made public two weeks later "if there was no response."

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ASSEMBLY ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD271945 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] A session of the General Assembly of the Polish Academy of Sciences [PAN] has taken place. It elected the PAN chairman, 4 vice chairmen, and 17 members of the PAN Presidium.

Professor Jak Karol Kostrzewski has been elected PAN chairman. Professors Gerard Labuda, Jerzy Litwiniszy, Wladyslaw Markiewicz and Kazimierz Urbanik were elected vice chairmen. In line with the binding regulations the full list of persons newly elected for the next 3-year term will be published after approval by the Council of Ministers.

21 JANUARY WARSAW ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE

Wozniak Reads Committee Report

AU261830 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Jan 84 pp 3-4

["Abridgment" of report of Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee's executive body read by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, during the committee's 19th accountability-election conference in Warsaw on 21 January]

[Excerpts] The 19th conference is closing one of the most difficult periods in the Warsaw party organization's activity, but also perhaps one of the most fruitful. We commenced the term of office now ending, in the middle of 1981, when the danger to socialism, the party, and the people's state grew drastically. We made our contribution at that time to seeking ways out of the crisis, stopping the spreading anarchy and lawlessness, and defending the country against the attacks of antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces. We held out against all the odds.

The past term of office has been a time for examining our ranks and checking the effectiveness of our work. The Warsaw organization and its aktivs became hardened in the battle for a Marxist-Leninist shape to the party in defense of socialism. We are performing our duty toward the workers' class under the leadership of the Central Committee. The overwhelming majority of the members of the Warsaw party organization have passed this historic test.

We have used the past 2 years in order to strengthen the cohesion of our ranks and make them more flexible. We have restored the Leninist norms of party life, seeing these as the basis for party ties with the workers class. We have made progress. Today, the PZPR organization is the dominant political force in Warsaw Voivodship.

The accountability-election campaign, which concludes today, has confirmed our regained ability to perform, through our organization, the leading role of an organizer of the social life of the capital and voivodship.

Of course, it would be a bad mistake to concentrate on the positive facts of our party life and activity. One can see the weaknesses all the more clearly against this background. The party process of regaining its political-organizational and ideological strength is not yet over. This is the main conclusion to emerge from the accountability-election campaign.

Rebuilding the workers core of the Warsaw party organization is one of the most urgent political tasks. So we must take a critical and penetrating look at this task.

The second important task is to reach a real turning point in the work with young people and in strengthening the party's influence among the young generation. The situation here is not good. We have been unable so far to meet halfway the desire of young people to act and to take advantage of their criticism to overcome the stasis in many spheres.

We often refer to the experiences of the Polish Youth Union [Zetempowska] generation of young people and to their work ethics and high level of ideology. It is obvious that today's generation of young people also needs a great idea to fire the imagination and that it is looking for such an idea. We have such an idea. It is called socialism, to which we are restoring a shine free of blemishes that is deeply rooted in national history and possesses so many wonderful attributes from past and recent history. It is an idea that brings to life the noblest ideas of the people, including the ideas of many eminent Poles.

We must firmly seek ways of throwing down the barriers separating us from the young generation and showing them what opportunities the building of socialism, social transformations, the reform of work and technology, human relations, and the simplication of promotion and career prospects are giving them.

Being nearer working people today means, above all, activating the primary party bodies. The point is for every party member to build the party's authority and make sure that he plays a leadership role wherever he lives and works.

In the new term of office we must go further along the road to strengthening our ideological-political unity and organizational cohesion and to increasing our activity. Let us here base ourselves more firmly on the Leninist principles of intraparty democracy and democratic centralism, on as much discussion as possible in our party organization, and even on disputes on important issues.

This is essential; however, it should be done before resolutions are adopted and decisions are made. Once a resolution has been adopted by a majority vote or a decision has been made, it must be firmly implemented regardless of earlier opinions.

Our party duty is to strengthen the structures of people's authority and to develop forms of social activity by the voivodship's citizens. The reborn trade union movement is creating the conditions for this. We are still at the beginning of the reborn trade union movement, although the political battle for them is already behind us. Therefore, the need for creative joint activity with trade unionists in solving workers' and general social affairs is all the clearer. The further development of the trade union movement particularly involves strengthening the workers class nature of the trade unions.

We entered the political struggle that was imposed upon us. However, we did not allow ourselves to be pushed into the field that the opponent had chosen because we think that a struggle in the sphere of culture can only be over values and only by way of reasoning, and this is also the way we want to continue.

We are resolute in our belief that we will rescue the values of socialist culture and its talented creators from ideological confusion. An important educational and political problem is educating and bringing up new generations of artists who have been well prepared for and ideologically connected with socialism.

The belief in the need for a transition to offensive ideological activities is being consolidated within the party. The expectations of filling in the gaps in party and PPR history that exist in popular publications are high. The Warsaw party organization adopted a long-term program for this work after the 12th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Its most important task now is to increase the social range and effectiveness of the ideological work of all the bodies on the ideological front, as well as to ensure that it is cohesive, that social sciences are grounded in the influence of Marxism and Leninism, and that the socialist system of values is consolidated in schools and in our mass media.

There is a large, representational circle of sociopolitical scientists in Warsaw and our duty toward the entire party is to ensure that this circle develops the theoretical ideas of Marxism and Leninism more energetically, that it universalizes the experiences of the construction of socialism in Poland, and becomes like a base for the party in its ideological work. Non-Marxist ideas must also be more resolutely opposed.

The main body of the educational front is still the school. It went through a bad crisis from which most of its teachers emerged without having lost face. However, there are some disturbing facts in school education at present. It is inadmissable for sentiments that are contrary to the school's vocation to be disseminated in state schools, just as it is for young people to be directed against the state system in them.

It is not enough to criticize the schools and their teachers -- they must be helped. Our duty is to embark on the honest, daily work of civil education together with the teachers, as well as on educating our youth in certain other subjects. We have the right things within our reach, there is an educational base and we have many activists who are excellently prepared for this kind of work. We must remember that the school is the first front of the struggle, that the teachers face young people who are very often lost but are not, after all, enemies. This is our youth and these are our teachers. Our allies in the struggle for the young should be youth organizations.

The sociopolitical situation in the learning field continues to be complex. The strong influence of our political opponents demands that the party be alert and pursue activities that enable it to shape a cadre policy, although the present legal state does not facilitate this. The political task of the party organizations at the colleges of Warsaw is to counteract attempts to reactivate the opposition. The colleges' self-governing structures cannot be a screen for the activities of the opposition.

The economic situation of Warsaw and its voivodship is burdened with the crisis that encompassed the whole country. We are the second largest economic center in Poland and our contribution to the national income is considerably greater than the national average. Hence, our task is to at least maintain the economic position Warsaw has occupied until now in relation to the rest of the country and to foreign countries, while at the same time, a constant inprovement in the working and living conditions of the people in our voivodship takes place.

In the postwar years our slogan was "The Warsaw pace," a slogan that referred to the reconstruction of the capital and dictated the attitude that the country has to work. Today we can afford to put forward the slogan "Warsaw quality," because we have all the conditions to do this. This must mean that our production should be characterized by the highest values and be decisive regarding the country's technological progress, as well as the rate of its exports' growth.

We are of the opinion that Warsaw's production determinants and potential, as well as its labor, housing, market supply, and transportation potential, impel us to deal with the matter at the central level.

The workers expect justice from us and a stern appraisal of their supervisors and management where it is necessary. They also want the mess to be eliminated, since they desire lucid criteria and an open assessment of their work. At the same time the party's duty is to activiate the workers class for the good of the economic reform sothat the negative phenomena in socioeconomic affairs are eliminated.

Party-like reflection over the reform is not and cannot be play-acting. It must instead be a way of looking for methods of improving the functioning of enterprises and their work forces.

The country's economic situation, as well as that of our voivodship continues to be a complex one at the beginning of this year. The greatest threats to the plan are the following: the food market situation, the disruption to trade as a result of sanctions, poor product quality and their obsolescence, and the sluggish nature of our foreign trade. This also includes the wage system that has still not been put in order, as well as the pressure that is being exerted as a result of this by various social groups.

The complexity of the economic situation allows us to put the following economic tasks before the party:

first, to improve the effectiveness of our management, particularly by reducing production costs and rationalizing employment, and

second, to increase exports production and the supply of the market.

We will support these moves with an uncomprising struggle against wastefulness and poor-quality production.

We are on the threshold of a particularly important anniversary for the entire nation, party, and state -- the 40th anniversary of the PPR. This is an occasion to summarize the road that we have traversed. It is also an occasion for many personal reflections.

The timespan of the PPR has been marked in the history of our country and people by many achievements that have been connected solely with our system and political party. Warsaw made a considerable contribution to this.

Warsaw boasts of the name "city of peace" and it has the right to be proud of its traditions. The heroic struggle and hard work of Warsaw's inhabitants occupies a permanent place in these traditions. The name Warsaw dictates the duty to multiply our activities, make them more effective, and ensure that every month and year will bring progress and an improvement in the living conditions of its inhabitants.

Porebski Addresses Conference

AU251449 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 84 p 5

[Report on speech by Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 21 January accountability-election conference of the Warsaw PZPR Committee]

[Excerpts] We have won a battle, but a long and persevering struggle under extremely difficult internal and external conditions is awaiting us. The socioeconomic problems and problems of the working people's living standards are among our top future tasks as attested to by the fact that the participants in this conference have devoted so much attention to them. Socioeconomic problems are a very important aspect of our struggle. This aspect will determine progress in sociopolitical stabilization and the development of the measures to promote confidence in the party and in our program.

Socialism is a system of social justice, which is a truth that penetrates most effectively the ranks of the workers class and the world of labor. The party guarantees that this truth is consistently implemented. It is from this position that the party leads and that its members are leaders in the struggle against evil, of which there is still so much around us. This is the evil that is caused by the violation of the principles of social justice and legal norms, by illegal profits, by the rush to get rich, by bad management, incompetence, irrational conduct, and common neglect.

The course of the accountability-election campaign and this conference have confirmed that the Warsaw party organization is conscious of its responsible tasks connected with the specific character of work in Warsaw. Experienced party organizations, which are loyal to the traditions of the workers movement, the workers cause, and socialism, are active in many Warsaw enterprises. One of them -- the Nowotki Plant PZPR organization -- is the host of this conference.

Groups of party aktivs tested in class and political clashes are active in Warsaw. Many militant party organizations are active in Warsaw in the central bodies of state and economic organizations, in institutes, and in fields of sociopolitical life. These units are a valuable cadre potential of the party. Their fitness, toughness, and militancy in action are of great importance for the party. We must see that precisely these units are sources of the most intense concern for the unity and cohesiveness of the party, its ideopolitical identity, and its strength and authority in the country's sociopolitical life and in solving the problems facing Poland. We must see that these units set the best examples of commitment, conscientiousness, dedication to the working people's problems, and sensitivity to all kinds of evil and to all violations of the statutory and ideomoral norms of the party.

Positively appraising the overall performance of the Warsaw party organization, the party leadership has always attached and still attaches great importance to those examples.

The Warsaw organization has particularly responsible, important, and difficult ideological tasks to fulfill. Your ideological front has effectively fought the attacks against the party and its policy. You have stemmed the pressure from the adversaries and reduced their more obvious influence. But the struggle continues. It has acquired a more complex, differentiated, and comprehensive character. While it retains its consistent and unreconcilable nature vis-a-vis the staunch adversaries of socialism, it has shifted its weight toward combating distrust, sterile bitterness, and vacillation. The nature of ideological work in the party has also changed. Our struggle against the direct danger of the party's organizational and ideological disarray -- principled vigilance in this regard nevertheless continues to be a statutory imperative -- is increasingly changing into efforts to improve our weapons of ideological and political struggle and our methods and resources of ideopolitical and ideoeducational influence.

The 13th Central Committee plenum was an important measure of ideologically strengthening the party. The plenum records and resolutions have become a basis for an extensive activization of the party's ideological front. This activization is extensive because it denotes not only purely theoretical-ideological and ideoeducational activities, but also ideological aspects of our political, economic, and social program.

Your conference has drawn attention to the development of party ranks. Our ranks have decreased in the party as a whole and in the Warsaw party organization. This is a result of certain errors of the party's past development and of the adversary's intensified offensive in the past few years. We should be constantly concerned for the party's development, for improvements in its class and generation structure and in its quality, and for strengthening its cadre potential. We must attract the best people to our ranks. You are right in stressing that our main efforts should be made to strengthen the worker backbone of the party and to attract primarily young working people who are distinguished for their militancy.

The Warsaw party organization will have to effectively strengthen its presence, initiative, and militancy in many areas in which it is active. Party organizations active among the intelligentsia, particularly in science, culture, and higher schools, need special support. Compared with the period of 2 years ago, tension has greatly diminished in those communities, but features of dissension, mistrust, and frustration continue to assert themselves. The activities of the antisocialist underground find response in those communities in which the divisions and fronts of the ideological struggle are obvious -- struggle that normally turns into a political struggle. Because these communities are sources of public opinion, the events taking place in them continue to negatively affect the general social climate and do great damage to the creative intelligentsia, Polish culture and science, educators of young people, and the people's state.

We relate the integrity of a class approach and an uncompromising stance in the struggle against the adversaries of socialism and against social evils to a program for extensive cooperation with all the responsible patriotic and civic-minded forces of our people on the basis of the principles of the socialist state. In this connection we are for frankness in searching for the best solutions to overcome our crisis and to rectify our sociopolitical and economic life.

We reject the mandacious theory that socialism is incapable of "reforming" itself. In fact, we consider it a useless slogan, because socialism in its nature and assumptions is a dynamic system, one that looks forward to the future and that creatively transforms the pattern of social life in the interest of the working people. The party has made an honest and critical evaluation of itself, and we have drawn conclusions from the past. It was in that spirit that the ninth congress program was drawn up and that we continue our consistent activities, despite many mounting difficulties.

An industrious year is awaiting us, T. Porebski said. The February 15th Central Committee plenum and the March National Conference of Delegates will evaluate the present accountability-election campaign. This will be followed by the campaign in connection with elections to the people's councils. This campaign, which will be extremely important politically and socially, is a stage in the extensive program for activities aimed at enlarging the social base of government, at raising the status and authority of representative bodies, and at improving the forms and structures of socialist democracy.

Other Statements

AU271723 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Jan 84 p 4

[Teresa Gawerska, Elzbieta Halenowa, and Andrzej Murat report]

[Excerpts] The discussion at the 21 January accountability-election conference of the Warsaw PZPR Committee was joined by 23 delegates and three guests. Since there was not enough time for every delegate to take the floor, some statements were filed along with the protocol. The conference itself was preceded by consultations with the delegates, and almost 300 delegates made statements at community, territorial, and vocational meetings.

Marian Krawczykowski, shop manager of the automobile factory FSO:

He stressed that the party should act in such a way that the worker communities are completely convinced that it is their party. We must not succumb to self-complacency, he said. We must bear in mind that the workers protest has generated tension in the country. The people continue to be against the assumption that primarily the employees in the socialized sector should support the cost of overcoming the crisis.

He also stressed the need for further commonsense work with young people, who are most vulnerable to destructive influences. We must not forget that, because the political struggle continues and is more complicated at its present stage. Sociopolitical organizations, especially the PZPR, should stimulate life in enterprises. That is why all party members and not only party aktivs should work. This work, and not some decisions on paper, determines and ensures the party's leading role. M. Krawczykowski demanded that the grassroots voices should be listened to more attentively.

Kazimierz Gralak, electrical fitter in the municipal transportation establishment:

The most important task now is to eliminate the shortcomings of the economic reform and to strengthen the principles of people's rule. If we are not present in the trade unions others will take our place. No one will recognize our leadership as a party if this leadership is just a slogan written on banners. We must sort out many problems of training and propaganda.

The front of political struggle cuts across the shop and primary organizations in which the party line is tested. That is why we must post the best agitators and lecturers in the party's primary cells. That the party should possess a modern base as a foundation of propaganda activities and that the Warsaw committee should possess its own press publication is as clear as daylight.

Andrzej Ostrowski, farmer from Slomin, Gmina Raszyn:

Our people are suffering from the errors of the previous farm policy. City dwellers imagine that peasants are greedy, hold back food supplies, boost prices, and swim in money, but the truth is that a large segment of the rural population lives below the official minimum living standard.

Mieczyslaw Waskowski, movie director in the Zespoly Filmowe Enterprise:

Discussing the 1981 Congress of Polish Culture, he polemized with the views presented at this congress, especially the views that see the future of our culture and its achievements to date in only black colors and that believe that only the opening to the West will make it possible for culture, which is such an important area of the country's life, to develop. Such views are a camouflaged form of political struggle and an attempt to rid culture of state patronage. The demands and accusations made at the congress were meant to advance political aims and to combat party people in cultural communities. But we must keep in mind that culture is an area of struggle for the hearts and minds of Poles and an instrument of influence.

That is why we must be quite clear what kind of culture we want and what aims it should promote. If you want to you can portray in the movies, with the help of excellent actors, the absence of prospects in our life and the mirages of foreign origin. Such portrayals evoke typical moods and yearnings. That is why enemies of socialism must not be able to exert any influence on moviemaking. Action to this effect has now been taken, but we still need a wise cadre policy in the cultural communities.

Jerzy Trzesniewski, first secretary of the PZPR plant committee in the Warsaw foundry:

Action against profiteering and parasitism is still producing poor results. What difference does catching a profiteer red-handed make if the courts mete out light sentences? Workers refuse to work in antiprofiteering commissions because, as they say, they are treated as the accused and not as witnesses in the courts.

Jerzy Mlokosiewicz, chairman of the Warsaw SD Committee:

The years 1981-83 demonstrated that joint interparty struggle against the internal and external political adversary produced positive results and triggered social changes. The SD was one of the signatories of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. The Warsaw SD organization recently has made known its views on culture, education, and health protection.

It attaches great importance to implementation of the resolution on small-scale production and services. We want all production reserves in this region to be tapped. This task calls for cooperation with party cells and with the urban and rural administration in Warsaw Voivodship.

Zbigniew Pochec, first secretary of the PZPR district committee in the Ministry of Internal Affairs:

He stressed that the situation has been stabilized after a period of anarchization of our country's life and that all progressive forces are responsible for this stabilization. However, the adversary has not laid down his arms: The West's subversive activities are continuing, and the penetration of our country through espionage, into which our citizens, including those working abroad, are drawn, is being intensified. Attempts are also made at ideological subversion and sabotage. Conspiratorial activities are being shifted to rural areas.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is intensifying its work to counter the plans of the adversary. The political initiatives sponsored by our ministry will continue this intensification. However, we need everyone's cooperation in order to maintain public order in the country and counter features of pathology.

Tomasz Chelminski, physician in the Wola Health Center:

The state of the health service is a reflection of our concern for citizens. Our health service is a target of much criticism. Shortages continue to disorganize the work of medical personnel. Medical facilities are obsolescent because outlays on repairs are minimal. The structure of wages is inconsistent with skills and responsibilities. That is why some 4,000 Warsaw nurses are in nonnursing jobs and only every fifth of the 9,000 Warsaw physicians works in the basic health service units.

The number of party members in the health service is small and the number of physicians in trade unions is negligible. Activization of trade unions should be an important task for the party in the new term.

Hanna Baranowski, specialist in economics and first secretary of the plant committee in the Centrum department stores:

What is the difference between 1981 and now? The party is more homogeneous, but has it been purged? We must purge it of casual people and judge party members by more severe standards than nonparty people. Otherwise the PZPR will not win the broad support of our society.

To put it mildly, the state of our propaganda is bad. That is why improving it should be our basic task. There are many errors in organization and management. Cooperative housing continues to suffer from many shortages, but there is no shortage of materials and expert builders when a villa is to be built. The party must not allow any further divisions of our society to take place. It is the duty of the party to protect the socialized economy and not Polonia firms, boutiques, and private outlets.

Edward Klosowski, commander of the Warsaw Office of Internal Affairs:

Discussing the tasks that in the difficult past period the militia and security officials continued to implement, he focused attention on the still existing dangers. He spoke inter alia about the need to identify and neutralize political adversaries in all communities, about illegal printing facilities, and about the organized antistate activities in such church buildings.

He said that expanding the forms of struggle against crimes and social pathology was a particularly urgent task. Criminals continue to show ever increasing arrogance, he stressed, and said that pathological behavior always engenders crime. It is impossible to combat crime only by legal and administrative methods. What we also need is a social front of struggle. Discussing the results of the struggle against crime, he assured the conference that those who are charged with protecting life, limb, property, and public order continue to always improve the forms of their performace.

Jozef Lenart, writer:

The party organizations of moviemakers and writers have retained their ability to act during the most difficult period, which has made it possible for creative organizations to regenerate themselves. The party needs cadres of the intelligentsia, but creative people who are party members should not be above their parent organizations.

J. Lenart criticized some press publications and public statements in conflict with the spirit of socialism and scored the fact that such publications and statements are not followed by polemics. Is our ideological front incapable of strongly opposing such views?

Marian Kuszewski, deputy chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU:

He recalled that the idea of accord does not denoted giving up party identity. This attitude is all the more important for journalists because the increased trust in the mass media obliges us to honor this trust and increases the demand placed on the journalist community, especially party journalists. The militancy and development of the religious press pose important and responsible tasks for propaganda.

He was disturbed by the fact that the importance of the press in enterprises is being ignored as attested to by a drop in the number of publications in enterprises and by the poor standards of some of these publications.

Discussing the role of the journalists of the Union of Journalists of the PPR in overcoming the difficulties of the past period, he reported on the disturbing phenomenon of responding to press criticism in a way that is not always correct and is often arrogant.

FOUNDRY WORKERS PROTEST FOOD PRICES INCREASE

AU282007 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 2000 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw -- Foundry workers in the Polish city of Radom stopped work for 9 hours on 9 January to protest the latest increase in food prices. According to accounts in the latest issue of the undergound Warsaw paper SOLIDARITY, the strikers began work again after they were guaranteed a one-time salary adjustment of about Z5,000 per worker. The average monthly wage is Z14,000.

WOJTAL REELECTED KROSNO PARTY FIRST SECRETARY

LD272205 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Voivodship party accountability-election conferences were held in Katowice and Krosno today. The Krosno conference elected a new leadership. Henryk Wojtal was reelected first secretary of the Krosno Voivodship party committee.

FOREIGN TRADE EXPORTS TO INCREASE 16 PERCENT

LD272104 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[By Wladyslaw Krajewski]

[Text] Warsaw 27 Jan -- Conditions for Poland's foreign trade continue to be difficult. This issue was extensively discussed at a recent debate on trade and economic cooperation with abroad in the Council of Ministers' Office, with Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski presiding over the meeting.

Polish trade with industrialized capitalist countries is conducted in the conditions of economic and financial blockage. This subject was taken up by the commentator of the Polish trade paper RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE who wrote that "the impact of external factors on the shape of Polish foreign trade has been more clear than ever before in the recent years.

"As regards (Poland's) trade with the capitalist countries, already a rough analysis of the conditionalities dictates us caution against optimism. Everything indicates that this year political factors will create a significant barrier to the development of trade between the states of the socialist community and the capitalist countries. This especially concerns Poland."

This forecast has been confirmed by President Reagan's latest statement on policy towards Poland. It means the maintenance of all the significant anti-Polish restrictions, as has been stressed by the Polish government press spokesman. The restrictions inflict painful losses on the Polish economy.

In this situation tasks set in foreign trade with hard currency countries in the Central Annual Plan for 1984 are of particular significance. Exports are to grow by at least 16 per cent. Such a growth is indispendsable to cover the planned imports from hard currency countries which are to be higher [words indistinct] cent compared with last year, and which are to ease to a certain extent shortages in material supplies for Polish economy.

Discriminatory policy pursued by the U.S. and the NATO states towards Poland underscores the fundamental importance of the reorientation of Polish economy designed to tighten relations with the socialist community countries. It should be stated that Poland has already regained credibility and partnership in her trade with socialist countries, and mutual ties are to strengthen in future.

Simultaneously, the opinion that it is necessary to greatly expand Poland's relations with developing countries is gaining more and more weight. According to Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski "policy of restrictions and credit blockade maintained by the NATO states makes it necessary for Poland to seek alternative economic partners, both among socialist, neutral and non-aligned states". The crisis of the 1980's made it abundantly clear that it is necessary to diversify turnovers of Polish foreign trade and to tighten cooperation with developing countries. Various moves and incentives for economic units are to introduced in order to further develop Poland's relations with these countries.

COMMISSIONER ON ECONOMIC REFORM RESULTS

LD291605 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP) -- Evaluating the economic reform introduced in Poland three years ago Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government commissioner for the economic reform, said in an interview for PAP that "both its mechanisms and favourable results have began to testify to the rightness of its cunctioning".

Industry reported a considerable animation and growth in production. National income has gone up for the first time over four years. Labour productivity has grown considerably. A considerable growth in exports reported last year resulted in about 1.4 billion dollars surplus of exports over imports in trade with capitalist countries. Enterprises proved to have great abilities to adapt themselves to new requirements after the introduction of the reform.

"Polish economy would not obtain such favourable results if the reform had not been introduced," Minister Baka told PAP.

Simultaneously Minister Wladyslaw Baka put emphasis on the fact that the 1983 reported a considerable growth in prices. But in thenext years prices are to grow by 6-7 per cent.

"This year some corrections of the system were introduced to improve the reform, namely, to specify the principles of limiting the price growth, the amount of enterprises' income tax, and the growth of wages related to production growth," he recalled.

Proper functioning of the reformed economy requires that a strong centre of economic policy is maintained in order to oppose to individual interests of industrial enterprises, economic units and branches, Wladyslaw Baka stressed and concluded:

"The economic reform introduced in Poland together with its corrections is the only way both to build modern and efficiently functioning economy and to harmonious social development. This is a direction aimed at democratization and solving issues in the interest of the entire nation."

PZPR'S BEJGER MEETS WITH OCEAN LINES AKTIVISTS

LD271627 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Gdansk/Gdynia, 27 Jan (PAP) A meeting between Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee First Secretary St. Bejger and political and economic Polish Ocean Lines aktivists and first secretaries of party organizations in the fleet and shore services took place in the Ocean Lines building. The meeting discussed the proceedings and decisions of the 19th voivodship PZPR Accountability-election conference in Gdansk.

St. Bejger spoke highly about both the preparations for the conference and the conference proper. He also outlined the new composition of the voivodship party authorities, stressing the important part played by workers and peasants. He also underscored the concern of many speakers for an improvement of the internal party situation and the quality of its ranks, as well as the need to step up the efficiency and effectiveness of its activities.

The conference, he said, constitutes not just the conclusion of a difficult phase in the party, but also the opening of a new chapter, which should be characterised by more dynamic and more effective actions designed to speed up implementation of the decisions adopted by the Ninth PZPR Congress.

'RUMORS' OF JOB LOSSES AMONG SEA-GOING CREWS

LD281902 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Rumors have sprung up recently among the sea-going crews of the Polish Steamship Company and the Polish Navigation Company about a reduction of jobs on the ships. Here is the shipowners' explanation: 6,255 persons are employed in the crews including 2,754 on deck, 2,210 in the engine room, and 1,105 in catering. As a result of the decrease in the number of ships, the reserve has grown to around 70 percent of the work force. Hence the rumors that are circulating on the dismissal of sea-going sailors from the crews.

While it is true that there is a surplus of 600 men among the sea-going crews, it is not true that there will be some dismissals, although a fall in employment is envisaged. This will occur as a result of natural personnel mobility and of the large-scale introduction of the policy of directing people to work on ships sailing under foreign flags, in other words through the process of unpaid leave. Indeed, this latter measure is treated as a form of raising the wages of sailors who enjoy a good reputation and who have long work experience to their credit. In 1873 permission to work on foreign ships was given to 337 persons employed in the sea-going crews, doing various jobs. This figure will rise to 600 persons. The contracts are for 1 year and are rotational, so that gradually the entire 6,500-strong work force can have the opportunity sail with foreign shipowners. The management does not, however, conceal the fact, that some people who violate work discipline will have to leave the ranks of the maritime work force.

RCP EXECUTIVE BODY MEETS, SHIFTS MINISTERS

AU281936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/1/1984 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP held on Saturday, January 28. The meeting was attended by members of the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development and of the Government of Romania.

The meeting debated and approved the report and the communique on the fulfilment of the single national plan for Romania's economic and social development in 1983. The Executive Political Committee considered that the activity carried out for the implementation of the provisions under the 1983 plan was channelled toward the implementation of the resolutions of the twelfth congress and of the national conference of the party. In this respect, it was highlighted that the enterprises, centrals and all economic management bodies worked with ever better results for the resolution of the problems and removal of the shortfalls caused in the main by the difficult international economic conditions, important achievements having been scored in all fields of activity. The production forces developed following the commissioning of a large number of units, the material production increased, just as the national income and the country's socialist wealth, and the whole people's welfare rose.

The production capacity in industry grew as an outcome of the commissioning of a substantial number of units, especially in the top branches which provide for a higher capitalization of raw materials, energy, and manpower. In the field of agriculture, special attention was paid to the implementation of the special programmes for the development of plant and animal production, satisfactory results having been obtained in farming activities as a whole.

The contribution was highlighted made by scientific research and technological engineering in 1983 to the resolution of palpable problems related to the expansion of the country's own base of raw materials, energy and fuel, the improvement of manufacturing technologies, the assimilation of new products and materials and the application of technical progress in all economic branches with a view to achieving a new quality of work and increasing the efficiency of the whole economic activity. The achievements scored in increasing the production of material assets, the growth of profitability and of the national income provided for a passage -- starting September 1, 1983 -- to a phased-out rise in the remuneration of the working personnel, as well as to the implementation of other measures for raising the people's standards of living and the quality of its life.

The progress made in the country's socioeconomic development in 1983 convincingly proves the correctness of the policy promoted by the Romanian Communist Party, the realistic and mobilizing character of the plans and programmes for the development of the homeland, the superiority of the socialist system, the strength of the people that, under the leadership of the party, works firmly to ensure Romania's unflinching advance on the road of socialism and communism. Expressing appreciation of those results, the Executive Political Committee pointed out that they could have been even better if a higher sense of responsibility for the implementation of plan provisions with all indicators had been shown in all sectors, if greater attention had been paid to the growth of labour productivity and the exemplary mobilization of all material and human resources available in the national economy.

The Executive Political Committee set that the communique of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, the Council of Ministers, the State Planning Committee and the Central Board of Statistics be released with regard to the fulfilment of the single national plan of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1983.

Next, the Executive Political Committee analysed and approved of a report on the overhaul plan for 1984 which includes measures for the efficient and highly safe utilization of production units and of the other equipment and installations extant in the economy.

During the meeting, the Executive Political Committee debated and approved of proposals regarding the improvement of the system of applying the overall agreement in the construction assembly domain by taking over entrepreneurial operations. On this basis the incomes of the people working in this important field of activity are to be better distributed in accordance with work done, and individual profits are to be more closely related to the achievement of physical production, labour productivity, lower production expenses and higher economic efficiency. The basic organizational unit in the entrepreneurial work system is the complex team that concludes contracts on an overall-agreement base and fully realizes one or several projects, whereas entrepreneurial enterprises are set up to coordinate several teams.

Next, the Executive Political Committee discussed and approved of the following organizational measures:

-- Release of Lina Ciobanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, from the office of minister of light industry, as she is to be assigned other tasks on a party line;

-- Release of Ion Patan, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, from the office of minister of technical-material supply and fixed assets management control and his appointment to the office of minister of light industry;

-- Appointment of Richard Winter, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, to the office of minister of technical material supply and fixed assets management control.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES 28 JANUARY, MEETS CEAUSESCU

LD281046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1000 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization arrived in Bucharest on Saturday, at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania. The guest was greeted at the Otopeni Airport by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

Ceausescu-'Arafat Discussion

AU281658 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today met with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs. Also present were Jamal As-Surani, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, member of the Al-Fatah Revolutionary Council, director of the Information and Propaganda Department, and PLO spokesman; (Ezar Sarid Hasan Abu ar-Rod), member of the Palestinian National Council; and Khalid ash-Shaykh, PLO permanent representative in Bucharest.

The guest extended warm greetings and wishes for health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on his birthday as well as most heartfelt wishes for progress and well-being to the Romanian people. The RCP secretary general and the PLO chairman expressed satisfaction at this meeting, which is another opportunity to examine a large number of topical international issues, particularly the latest Middle East developments and the Palestinian problem.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat highly assessed the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PLO and the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, which are developing in the spirit of understandings reached during their frequent meetings. They also expressed the conviction that this is in accordance with the interests and aspirations of the two peoples and also serves the cause of peace, cooperation, and understanding in the world.

During the meeting, the guest discussed the latest developments in that part of the world and stressed that the PLO supports the international efforts to find a just solution that will guarantee the attainment of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu again reiterated Romania's views, according to which lasting, just, and overall peace in the Middle East can only be attained through Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and the resolution of the Palestinian people's problems by ensuring their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. The sides also stressed the importance of intensifying the political and diplomatic activity aimed at resolving the problem of the Palestinian people in accordance with their interests and aspirations. In this respect, the sides stressed the importance of convening an international conference on the Palestinian problem, under UN aegis, with the participation of the interested parties, including the PLO, and all those who can make a contribution to the peace process in the Middle East. The two sides pointed out the importance of strengthening Palestinian national unity within the PLO, under the leadership of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, for speedily attaining the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people.

On behalf of the Palestinian people and the PLO, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat expressed warmest gratitude to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Socialist Romania and its people for their consistent support for the efforts to attain Palestinian national rights and establish a lasting and just peace in the Middle East. On this occasion, too, the sides reiterated the determination of the RCP and the Romanian Government and people to further support the Palestinian people's just cause and to make a full contribution to positively resolving the Middle East conflict.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

Departure 29 January

AU291325 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who paid a visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left Bucharest today. The guest was seen off by Comrades Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. Also present were Khalid ash-Shaykh, PLO permanent representative to Bucharest, and other members of the office staff.

PUNGAN MEETS UK OFFICIALS, DISCUSSES RELATIONS

AU272026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] London AGERPRES 27/1/1984 -- Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had interviews, in London, with Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign affairs of Great Britain and with Malcolm Rifkin, minister of state for the Foreign Office. Satisfaction was expressed at the favourable course of the general development of the relations between Romania and Great Britain and stress was laid on the need to pay greater attention to the development of economic relations, trade exchanges and cooperation in production, as the two countries' economies offer numerous possibilities in this direction.

USSR OFFICIAL LAUDS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU271939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/1/1984 -- On January 27 a news conference was organized in Bucharest by the commercial representation of the USSR on the signing of a protocol on commodity exchanges between Romania and the USSR in 1984. On the occasion, L.A. Afanasyev, the Soviet Union's commercial representative to Romania, highlighted the fine relations of economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as the yearly development of commercial exchanges. The importance of those links for the economy of the two countries was underscored and it was shown that the new protocol provided for a 15-percent rise in Romanian-Soviet goods exchanges in 1984.

SCINTEIA CRITICIZES NEW SPANISH CP, URGES UNITY

AU281436 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 28 Jan 84

["The Communist Party's Unity and Cohesion -- An Important Factor in the Struggle in Defence of the Popular Mass' Vital Interests, for Peace, Democracy and Socialism -- Article Published in the January 28 Issue of Daily SCINTEIA" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/1/1984 -- It is very obvious today that the communist and workers' parties assert themselves ever more as promoters of the popular mass' vital interests, playing an ever more important role in the revolutionary transformation of society, in the struggle for the defence of peace, for mankind's salvation from the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. The communist and workers' parties are a very important political force of social life, proving their historical legitimacy, accounting for a decisive factor of mankind's progress both on a national plane, in every country and on an international plane. The communist parties' forces stems from that they express the interests of the most advanced class of society, the working class, that they guide themselves by a scientific ideology, the dialectical and historic materialism, that they are closely linked to the popular mass, being part of their own people's body. At the same time the whole historical evolution shows that their role and influence in the national socio-political life and on an international plane are indissolubly linked to the strengthening of their unity and cohesion, an essential, fundamental condition for discharging the historic mission they have assumed before their own peoples.

Just as RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "historical experience shows clearly that the more powerful and united every communist party is and the more adequately it fulfills its tasks of political vanguard of the masses in its own country, in the revolutionary struggle, the greater are the force and prestige of the entire international communist and working-class movement".

Of course, as is known the communist parties carry on their activity in most varied national, social and economic conditions related to the level of socio-economic development in the respective countries, to its national peculiarities and specific historical conditions, which results in a great diversity of forms and methods of revolutionary action. Life, realities show that above all these differences, the success of the struggle of the communist parties for renewing social changes directly depends on the continuous strengthening of their unity, of their cohesion both on a political-ideologic plane and in point of organization. Unity ensures the rallying of efforts, the convergence of social actions. It facilitates the setting of clear objectives and purpose of struggle, avoiding the scattering of forces and thus guaranteeing success. The phrase "unity means power" perfectly applies to the development of the communist and worker parties. That is why the communists have considered that the unity of the communist and workers' parties has to be defended at any cost therefore rejecting most firmly any action of a nature to maim this unity.

The more urging is therefore the imperative of preserving and strengthening the unity of the communist and workers' parties, of every communist party, in the very complex conditions of today's world. As is known, the social contradictions grow sharper in the capitalist countries, against the background of the continuously deepening economic crisis, with its whole train of negative consequences -- unemployment, inflation, lowering living standard, and this demands more than ever that the communist parties in those countries act energetically and perseveringly for finding ways out of the crisis, and mobilize to this end the worker masses to united struggle, to unitary actions.

At the same time, the strengthening of every party's unity is imposed by the very cause of peace, the supreme cause of all peoples, by the serious dangers entailed for peoples, for mankind's existence even, by the new escalation of nuclear arming. Under the circumstances, the communist parties are the force called upon to ensure the broadest social mobilization of all political parties, social organizations, the coalition of all strata and categories of population, of all people irrespective of their political and philosophic belief. Or, it is clear that in order to attain the unity of action of all forces making up the front of peace, the communist parties have to be themselves united in the first place, to have ensured inner unity and avail of ever closer cohesion of their ranks.

The preservation and strengthening of unity is to every communist party a vital cause, both for the carrying through of its national tasks and for the fulfillment of their international duties, their contribution to the affirmation of the cause of peace. Under the circumstances, the emergence of any tendency of undermining the unity, of any manifestation of breakaway, the formation of groups or factions endorsing stands opposed to the legitimate leadership of the party can only lead to a lessening of communists' combat and action capacity, can only affect the interests of the working class. The very evolution of the communist and working-class movement has proved that any attempt of scission of a party's forces, any factious action had negative consequences for the respective party and people and such actions cannot and must not be encouraged ever. In this sense, the attention has been arrested by the fact that, as news agencies have reported, a so-called "new communist party" was made, opposed to the Communist Party of Spain. Naturally, such an action is of a nature to seriously harm the interests of the working class, of the Spanish people, and raise new obstacles in the struggle for the country's democratic development, rendering it more complicated.

As Nicolae Ceausescu recently showed, any actions, whatever their justifications, to set up parallel parties, as it happened in Spain, are actions that weaken the respective parties. They do not have any justification, except, maybe, the fact that they stem from personal ambitions, but, anyhow, they weaken the force of the communist parties, the forces of the working class.

It is well known that the Communist Party of Spain, a party with long-standing heroic and revolutionary traditions, identified itself, along the years, with the fundamental aspirations and interests of the Spanish people, was the principal force of the country which opposed fascism, mobilized the masses to defend Republican Spain and made heavy sacrifices. Making proof of high responsibility and consistently fighting for the achievement of a large unity of action, for the development of the dialogue and collaboration with all the patriotic and progressive forces of the country, the Communist Party of Spain made a remarkable contribution to the restoration of democracy, to the renewing processes occurred in recent years in Spain. On the basis of thorough analyses of Spanish realities, of the efforts made to creatively apply the revolutionary theory to peculiarities and specific conditions, the Communist Party of Spain tries to give adequate and constructive answers to the complex problems in the life of the Spanish society. Likewise, the Communist Party of Spain resolutely struggles to defend peace, to prevent the country's adhesion to the NATO, against the foreign military bases, against the location of any nuclear missiles in Europe. At the same time, owing to its observance, in the relations among parties, of the principle of autonomy, of each party's right to self-reliantly work out its political line, strategy and tactics, without any outside interference, the Communist Party of Spain enjoys the appreciation of the international communist and working class movement, of the world democratic and progressive forces in general.

Certainly, it is a fact that particularly of late, as it appeared at its recent congress the Communist Party of Spain, had to cope with a series of difficulties, different stands and opinions, even divergent ones on the current and long-term orientation and tasks of the party have been recorded among its ranks. But it was natural and necessary that all these questions should be debated within the party, in a party spirit, so as to avoid scission, that action be taken patiently, constructively so that the interests of the working class, of the Spanish peoples should prevail. The setting up of a new communiut party, a "parallel" one, the scission of the Spanish communists can only divide and weaken the unity of the working class, affect the broad interests of the Spanish people, raise other obstacles in the way of the struggle for the consolidation of the process of the country's democratization, for peace and social progress.

Starting precisely from the supreme interests of the working class, of the working people in all countries, the Romanian Communist Party resolutely was and is for the further strengthening of the unity of each communist party, an expression of its stand on consistent international solidarity with the struggle of fraternal parties. The Romanian Communist Party always starts from the conviction that it is precisely the strengthening of the unity that offers the certitude of the increase of the force and capability of the working class party to lead to victory the struggle of the masses. Certainly, in the life and development of communist parties different views may emerge, divergencies may appear, but all this, as the Romanian Communist Party considers, should by no means undermine the unity or result in attempts at dividing the parties. On the basis of democratic centralism, possibilities exist for views to be exchanged in a constructive spirit so as to result in the consolidation of the unity of action, the enhancement of the internal cohesion of the parties. The Romanian Communist Party has always considered that this is the only way to strengthen each communist party, a goal for which no effort should be spared.

Unswervingly holding that the basic principles of the relations among communist parties should be strictly observed -- independence and autonomy in the elaboration of the political line, equality of rights, no interference in others' affairs -- the Romanian Communist Party considers that, in the light of the great present tasks, it is most necessary that action should be taken not for the division and scission of these parties, but for the strengthening of their unity, as a major requirement of their increasing capability to attain the ideals of those who work. It is only thus that communist parties shall be able to fulfill their historical mission in defence of the major interests of the working people, for democracy and progress, for the triumph of a policy of peace and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN FINANCE MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Planinc

LD271818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council (FEC), today received Dr Hoseyn Namazi, Minister of Economy and Finance of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is leading an Iranian government and economic delegation on a visit to our country. At this meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of bilateral relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iran. Particular attention was devoted to cooperation in the economic sphere, which is characterized by steady progress. Both sides noted the favorable possibilities for its further promotion and the need to invest joint efforts in successfully overcoming difficulties which arise from time to time on the way to the realization of these goals.

During the talks there was also mention of the unfavorable state of international economic relations, which hits the developing countries hardest. In this connection mention was made of the conclusions of the gatherings of the nonaligned countries regarding greater mutual cooperation among developing countries, which is in their best interests.

The president of the FEC reciprocated the greetings conveyed from Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, and repeated her invitation to him to visit Yugoslavia.

The talks were attended by Nedeljko Mandic, member of the FEC, Eduard Kljun, SFRY ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hoseyn Sherafat, deputy minister of economy and finance, Mahmud Ahmadzadeh-Heravi, Iranian ambassador to the SFRY, and Javad Jorjani, director of economy and finance.

Holds Talks With Mojsov

LD271825 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Dr Hoseyn Namazi, minister of economy and finance of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is leading an Iranian economic delegation on a visit to our country.

During the talks, they assessed positively the cooperation to date between the nonaligned countries, particularly in the economic sphere, and both sides expressed their readiness to promote it even further. It was also stated that the visit is contributing to better mutual understanding and the promotion of relations between the two countries.

Signs Trade Protocol

AU281944 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Hoseyn Namazi, minister of economy and finance of Iran, and Nedeljko Mandic, member of the Federal Executive Council, have signed a protocol in Belgrade on trade between Yugoslavia and Iran this year.

This concluded the session of the two countries' state economic delegations which examined for several days the opportunities for expanding economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iran. Nebojsa Jankovic reports:

The basic guidelines of the protocol that has been agreed upon provide for trade between Yugoslavia and Iran this year to exceed $700 million in both directions. From Iran, 1.5 million metric tons of crude oil are to be imported. Yugoslavia will export to Iran various industiral, food, and other products. [Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1712 GMT on 28 January reports: "Trade between Yugoslavia and its second largest partner among the developing countries Iran will thus be increased by about 100 million dollars compared to last year."]

Positively assessing the results achieved in trade so far, the two sides pointed out certain difficulties and expressed their readiness to solve them constructively. Support was expressed for the model of balanced trade as it exists between the two countries, and opportunities were also examined for deepening cooperation in the field of industry, energy, agriculture, and transportation.

Here follows what the heads of the two delegations stated after signing the agreement:

Nedeljko Mandic, member of the Federal Executive Council:

[Begin recording] I think that we have concluded our talks successfully, and that next time we meet we will note that appropriate positive results in the development of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iran will have been achieved on the basis of these talks. We will cooperate in the future, too, and I think that we personally bear responsibility for making further progress in the work of our committee. Thank you. [end recording]

Hoseyn Namazi, Iranian minister of economy and finance, said: We are very grateful that you enabled us to realize many aspects of this protocol. The most important thing is that the signing of such a protocol represents a good direction for the advancement and development of our relations. In other words, in this way we are forging the way along which the development of relations may be speeded up even more. I trust in successful cooperation in the future, too.

PLANNED LEVEL OF TRADE WITH GDR REPORTED

LD271835 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, January 27 (TANJUG) -- The value of Yugoslav-GDR commodity exchanges in 1984 has been planned at more than one billion dollars, it was said at a session of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy's section for the German Democratic Republic here today (Friday).

Under the bilateral protocol, Yugoslav exports to the GDR are to this year total 560 million dollars, which is 138 million dollars up on the last year's total of some 830 million dollars. [figures as received] Last year's commodity exchange plan was realised at the level of 92 percent, and Yugoslavia's surplus totalled 16 million dollars.

This year's protocol foresees much larger Yugoslav exports of agricultural and food products and consumer goods, and a balanced exchange of raw materials and semi-manufactures. Metal manufactures will be the largest item in Yugoslav imports from GDR in 1984 for which Yugoslav importers will be granted very favourable long-term credits.

The protocol for 1984 also provides for long-term industrial cooperation in railway carriage and automobile production and in the iron and steel industry.

AWP ORGAN'S ARTICLE ON KOSOVO ATTACKED

LD300317 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] ZERI I POPULLIT, the organ of the AWP has recently felt a great need to provide fresh incentives to the Albanian irredentist forces not to falter. The inspiration for all kinds of subversive actions against Yugoslavia, TANJUG stresses, has continued, while at the same time Tirana's leading organ reiterates the assertion that Albania has never interfered in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

The direct cause for the latest presentation of the strategic plans and direct goals of the paper ZERI I POPULLIT regarding Yugoslavia was the regular debate of the LCY Central Committee on the implementation of the platform on Kosovo. One can understand the reasons why Tirana is dissatisfied with this debate, because it demonstrated the LCY's united appraoch to the situation in Kosovo and the anti-Yugoslav policy of Albania.

Faced with the failure of their policy, the authors of the ZERI I POPULLIT article have offered the world some kind of new and allegedly sensible views on the situation in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia. The paper writes for the first time that -- we quote -- it is not true that Albania does not wish to maintain cultural cooperation with Yugoslavia. Such an assertion in the context of the earlier crudest attacks on Yugoslavia's proposals also refutes the crudest rejection of all of our proposals last summer by Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania, who made the renewal of cultural cooperation dependent on the return to the situation that existed before 1981.

ZERI I POPULLIT commits yet another foolhardy act by allegedly defending Tito from the attacks by the Serbian leadership on his policy toward Kosovo. Tito's AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] policy of national equality remains the lasting orientation of Yugoslavia and the LCY. Perhaps ZERI I POPULLIT is correcting its own assessments about Tito, whom it had for as much as 35 years constantly attacked as the alleged sworn enemy of all Albanians. Have the authors of the article also consulted the author of "The Titoites" on this?

The paper then demonstrates, this time in quotes, concern about Albanians in Yugoslavia in a truly new fashion. It does this by trying to divide them into "bad and "good" and into "dignified" and "not dignified," everything depending on the way they behave toward instructions from Tirana, including their behavior toward messages about creating an ethnically pure Kosovo. Thus, Tirana has this time switched from the division into Albanians and non-Albanians to a division of Albanians themselves. What is involved is also the fanning of a fratricidal war among Albanians. Tirana has thus -- TANJUG stresses -- with its latest article in ZERI I POPULLIT, also confirmed that it does not want to demonstrate the least readiness to establish relations with Yugoslavia, in line with the generally accepted principles of international cooperation.

Yugoslavia will do everything possible in the future to thwart such adventurism, which is full of risks, along with efforts to develop relations of equitable cooperation with its neighbor.

BULGARIAN COVERAGE OF ATHENS MEETING CRITICIZED

AU261736 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 20 Jan 84 p 4

[Report by permanent correspondent Dusko Malevski]

[Text] Sofia, 19 Jan -- The conclusion of the Athens meeting of Balkan experts has not featured on the front pages of the Bulgarian press.

It was deeply overshadowed by the Stockholm gathering and it remained a marginal event. The BTA correspondents' brief reports from the Greek capital, as they appeared in the Bulgarian papers, were identical in their treatment of the 3-day event, covering the event in a dry and formalistic way. Only the television had its special correspondent.

Such a coverage differs visibly from the earlier period, in which a tone of some enthusiasm and pleasure was descernible over the fact that the representatives of the Balkan states would sit down to talk around the same table. Perhaps the importance and the peculiar spectacular quality of the Stockholm conference have reduced the exclusivity of the Athens meeting. It appears, however, that the causes for the restraint displayed should be sought in other places.

Analyzing the brief reports, both in what has been written and in what can be read between the lines, one can feel some kind of discomfiture at the fact that the work in Athens developed as it has, and not as it had been expected to develop on the basis of the assessments here. Nothing has been said about the speeches of other representatives. Moreover, the position of Turkey and its proposals to expand the subject of the conference were passed over in silence. This could make one think that they did not run along the line of Bulgarian thinking.

The pronounced stress in all the reports that "a nuclear-free zone is the central problem" and that "the removal of nuclear weapons from the Balkans is an immediate task," clearly shows in which direction Sofia's endeavors and expectations run. The assessment made in a television report that "the road has not been easy" and that "obstacles have been put up by the United States and NATO and by certain circles in some Balkan countries linked with NATO" constituted an allusion which is easy to decipher, both as regards the addressee and as regards the content. It nevertheless remains uncertain whether Sofia is against expanding the agenda in a multilateral sense, which, after all, had been assumed at earlier attempts of such forms of Balkan consultations.

Possible commentaries that may appear will perhaps throw more light on Sofia's assessments and expectations of the Balkan experts' meeting, which until recently was given emphasized attention by the Bulgarian propaganda.

ENVOY TO FRANCE POINTS TO PCF'S 'ONE-SIDEDNESS'

LD281546 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Paris, Jan. 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Ambassador in Paris Dusan Popovski has called on Secretary-General of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais. They positively assessed the development of relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the French Communist Party and considered a program for cooperation and visits of the two parties' delegations in this year. Views on socio-economic trends in the two countries were also exchanged. At the talks Ambassador Popovski especially pointed to one-sidedness in the way in which the French Communist Party treats some current problems in bilateral economic relations of the two countries.

ISLAMIC LEADER INTERVIEWED ON CHURCH AFFAIRS

LD272111 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- Reis-ul-Ulema Hadzi Hadziabdic, head of the Islamic community in Yugoslavia, who has been leading this religious community for almost a decade, declared in an interview with Radio Yugoslavia that relations between the Islamic community and the state are developing within the frameworks of the constitutional principles and legal provisions.

He also said that within the domain of these relations the Islamic community in Yugoslavia has never had any special problems in adapting its internal work with the general social trends.

Speaking about the specific features that characterize the development of the Islamic community in Yugoslavia over the last 10 years, Hadzi Hadziabdic especially pointed to the conditions for training the religious cadres which was facilitated by the opening of the Islamic Theological Faculty in Sarajevo and other religious schools in Sarajevo, Pristina, and Skopje.

Regarding the construction of religious projects, Hadzi Hadziabdic recalled that half of the projects of the Islamic community were destroyed during World War II. Today, he emphasized, we have about a thousand religious projects that have been built since the war and an equal number of projects that have been restored. These large expenses have been exclusively borne by our Islamic believers and we can say that our Islamic community has never before had such an extensive network of sacral projects as regards their building quality or internal equipment.

The Islamic community, Hadzi Hadziabdic went on, maintains contacts with similar Islamic organizations and their institutions in the world, and especially in the Arab countries. They are to a large extent informed about the status of the Islamic community in Yugoslavia, the religious freedoms and our activities, but this does not mean that there is nothing more to be done in this respect. On the contrary, the development of the religious life even demands and compels it. Such a gap has very likely caused your question concerning several articles in the foreign press about the religious freedoms in our country and especially about the members of the Islamic community.

As is known among our public as well as the world public, the trial of a group of Muslims in Sarajevo has provoked numerous articles in the foreign press, while the way this trial was presented has also caused our reaction because some Islamic circles that we consider well-meaning were also deceived by disinformation. We have therefore put this question on the agenda of the recent session of the Supreme Authority of the Islamic community in the SFRY. It was decided at the session to send information to some Islamic newspapers, which we think are well-meaning, and to the Islamic believers in our country in which we would reply to some of their articles which were full of half-truths and lies. Our magazine PREPOROD published this information in full in its latest issue.

Speaking about the campaign mounted abroad in connection with the said trial in Sarajevo, this campaign was designed to misinform about the true position of religious freedom in Yugoslavia. Some exclusively politically minded emigree circles which have nothing in common with the Islamic life automatically joined this campaign. And this is what we do not like. On the other hand, the institution I head was asked by these newspapers to tell the truth. So, we decided to take action and tell them the truth.

Regarding our stance on this question, I would refer you to the text published in PREPOROD, while I would also like on this occasion to add my views on this theme. A good Muslim believer, who is truly permeated by Islamic doctrine, finds in the Islamic teaching also a great patriotic stimulus for love and obligations toward his native land. I find it therefore difficult to suppose a separation between these two ideals: devotion to Islam and clear patriotism.

It is true, Hadzi Hadziabdic contined, that here and there, in our country and especially abroad, observations are made that the state is directly interfering in the internal affairs of the islamic community.

In this respect, we cannot reproach the state. The work of our community is autonomous and independent. The positive legal provisions and our own internal normative acts give us the freedom of action to develop our religious activities in a way and to the extent which our own possibilities and wishes permit. We have our organs and self-management which is a valid and free manner choose their representatives and adopt decisions on religious life. Our so-called pyramidal organization, from the mosque committees to the Supreme Assembly, represent the form of self-management that democratically leads and manages religious matters. In such conditions, there can be no question of diktat. Cooperation in certain points of contact does not mean interference in the internal affairs of the Islamic community. Finally, experience has also shown that the principle of separation between the church and the state is, especially in our conditions, positive. In my view, too, this is for us the only correct solution, Reis-ul-Ulema Hadzi Hadziabdic said in his interview with Ejub Stitkovac, editor of Radio Jugoslavija.

DRAGAN ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRICE FREEZE EVASIONS

AU271915 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today visited the political information editorial offices of Radio Belgrade and talked with the journalists about the current economic situation. A large number of questions by our journalists referred to prices. Zvone Dragan indicated that it is possible that the 6-month price freeze may be cut short, and in this connection said, among other things:

[Begin Dragan recording] It is our intention to cut short this period of 6 months as much as possible, and this means that we must work much more quickly on all these matters that we are working on. I believe that the FEC will complete this work soon and submit it to the SFRY Assembly for the adoption procedure. It involves various measures, from laws to other measures within the rights and duties of the FEC and the federal organs. [end recording]

Zvone Dragan then replied to the question as to who should bear responsibility for evading the price freeze decree.

[Begin Dragan recording] The most logical thing is to pose the question of responsibility in the assemblies, both the SFRY Assembly and the assemblies of all the republics and provinces, since the executive organs are responsible to them. Ah the same time [words indistinct] of all the people who took part. It was not a very large group of people who discussed this, for instance, in the price community. It is known precisely which people were consulted, which ones attended the meetings. Although this is not a very small number of people, it is certain that a certain number of people are involved from each republic and province -- not only the most responsible ones but also those who worked in an expert capacity with the most responsible people, those who bear public authority and political duties and offices. They prepared and examined observations for the meeting in Belgrade and so forth. This is part of the usual procedure. I think, however, that it is very good that this question of responsibility is finally posed, perhaps in relation to this case, for it is not the first time. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

May we expect that anybody will be punished? What do you think personally?

[Begin Dragan recording] Yes. I think it would be very useful if someone could be caught. [end recording]

Views Foreign Debts Status

LD282148 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Among the home news we feature the interview that Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, gave to the paper PRIVREDNI PREGLED [ECONOMIC REVIEW]. He said, among other things:

It is not true that everything that is done in the sphere of prices stems from inadequate decision-making or contrasting views. For, even where the decision is entirely clear, there are attempts to avoid it or to deviate from it. Recalling that the price freeze was not envisaged by the foundations of the economic policy for this year, Zvone Dragan said that at the end of last year the view prevailed that prices should be frozen in order that the most pronounced disparities should be at least partly eliminated and that relations of greater parity be retained. In view of the really difficult economic situation we would not like to fail this time because we have fully exhausted the scope for maneuvering. We have no time left. Replying to the question about the policy of realistic interest rates, Zvone Dragan said: The economic stabilization program has envisaged that we gradually implement a realistic interest rate in Yugoslavia and that we realize this rate fully in 2 or 3 years. It was precisely on account of cheap money that we found ourselves in such extensive credit relations in Yugoslavia, relations which have greatly increased and which are absolutely unwieldy, as well as in an unrealistic import policy due to the unrealistic exchange rate of the dinar, that is we found ourselves dependent on imports. Of course, a realistic interest rate is only one of the economic instruments.

Dealing with the results achieved last year, Dragan listed as most significant the changes in the country's balance of payments. The deficit of current payments in the convertible currency area, which amounted to nearly $3.5 billion 4 years ago, was turned, through increased exports, in particular to the industrially developed countries, into an estimated surplus of $100 million last year.

In Zvone Dragan's words we have succeeded in paying off, from our own foreign exchange influx, over $3 billion of interest and part of the capital of the foreign debt in order that we might maintain at least the minimum growth in industrial production of 1.3 percent and radically reduce domestic consumption. Thus, all forms of consumption have again fallen in real terms, among which, according to latest estimates, real personal incomes registered the biggest drop, of about 12 percent.

With regard to the negotiations with the IMF, Dragan said that we should not harbor any illusions. Whether we reach an agreement or not, the burden of the economic situation must be borne, above all, by ourselves jointly.

CKREBIC ADDRESSES SERBIA TEACHERS SEMINAR

AU271946 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A 2-day political seminar for Serbian educational workers has opened in Belgrade. This morning, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, talked to the primary and secondary school teachers about the present sociopolitical situation in Serbia. All in all, Dusan Ckrebic stressed, we may consider that we have passed the most difficult year in our stabilization program, but this year again big efforts to improve the economic situation are ahead of us. In speaking about economic problems, Dusan Ckrebic referred in particular to the problems of energy.

Further on, Dusan Ckrebic spoke about the political situation and said that it was closely linked with the economic ones. Their interdependence cannot be neglected.

Dusan Ckrebic also talked to the Serbian educational workers about the LC actions in the press, radio, and television. He stressed that the torrent of various liberal and anarcholiberal currents has been stopped; they threatened to push information to the opposite side of social interests. Dusan Ckrebic also spoke about the events in culture, the unfavorable material position of culture, and he also touched on the rationalization of the higher schools network in Serbia.

Further on, Dusan Ckrebic also talked about Kosovo. Answering a question by one of the participants at the seminar, he said the following about the situation in that province:

[Begin Ckrebic recording] If this question were easy to solve, we would probably have resolved it by now. Unfortunately I must tell you another true fact, a very difficult one. The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins does not take place only in Kosovo. There is also emigration of Serbs from the three communes in Serbia in which Albanian people live -- I would not say that they are predominant in all of them.

These communes are Bujanovac, Preseuo, and Medvedja. There is no intermediary here, we know. However, emigration is also present here. In this way I wanted to say that the problem is very complex. There is pressure and the creation of a general atmosphere in which communal life has been disturbed, deeply disturbed. This can be returned to the normal track only through great political and social involvement, particularly with respect to restoring mutual trust which is realized in thousands of subjects and in thousands of places, in local communities, villages, and so forth. To restore this trust is neither simple nor easy.

Secondly, a number of material considerations are also present here. [end recording]

This morning, Aleksandar Grlickov talked to the educational workers of Serbia on the international situation, and a movie, "The Last Oasis," was shown in the afternoon. Stipe Suvar and Borisav Jovic will address the primary and secondary school teachers tomorrow.